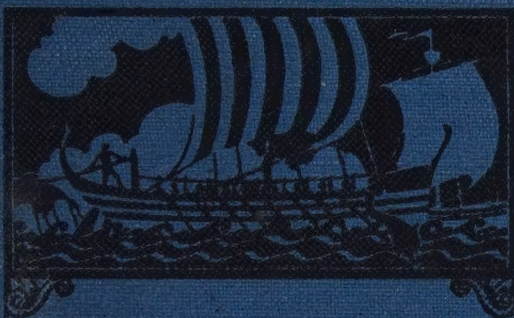


ELEMENTARY LATIN CLASSICS



JULIA

REED



THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

Elsa Harvey

W. J. M. Florsina

JULIA: A LATIN READING BOOK



THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
NEW YORK • BOSTON • CHICAGO • DALLAS
ATLANTA • SAN FRANCISCO

MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED
LONDON • BOMBAY • CALCUTTA
MELBOURNE

THE MACMILLAN CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
TORONTO

Julia

A Latin Reading Book

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New York

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

1925

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Reprinted June, 1924
Reprinted August, 1924
Reprinted January, 1925
Reprinted May, 1925

INTRODUCTION

AMERICAN boys and girls could find no more delightful companion with whom to spend pleasant hours than the little English *Julia*. With her they may wander on the seashore, be carried off by pirates, and be rescued; with her, too, they may listen to the kindly schoolmaster as he tells the deathless tales of Greece and Rome. Here they may meet, as they should, Romulus and Remus, Horatius and Regulus; here they may learn, also, of the translation of Romulus to the skies, of Bacchus and the pirates, of the sacrifice of Iphigeneia, and of the love of Hector and Andromache. The selections are well made, and while the stories are told with the greatest simplicity, they yet achieve a life and literary quality that is as far as possible removed from the woodenness of the ordinary simplified renderings. Conspicuous among the excellent, for sympathy and charm, is the version of the lovely tale of Ceres and Proserpina.

Since the little book accomplishes so well its avowed purpose, "to please," Latin teachers will welcome it as a valuable ally in the effort to interest our children in the treasures of Greece and Rome. Professor Dewey has shown us that true interest is not a weak surrender to the pleasure of the moment but is essential to all serious work; and the fact that Latin teachers have accepted this principle is evidenced by the multiplication of Latin plays, Latin games, and stories, Roman motion pictures, and various teaching devices that relate Latin to childhood. Among the best of such material is *Julia*, a veritable Mercury—or shall we say Iris?—with a message for Latin beginners when used as a class text, for more advanced classes when used as supplementary reading, for Latin clubs, and for the elect as private reading.

MABEL C. HAWES.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January, 1924.

PREFACE

IT is sometimes said that in the early stages Latin is not an interesting subject, that the pupil's interest should lie rather in his own progress than in the subject itself. Now in the first place it is hard to believe that no matter what the study, one's interest should be directed mainly toward oneself. Moreover with all that Rome means to us in history, with all that Italy, both past and present, means to the ordinary educated English-speaking person, it seems to me that if we cannot make Latin interesting for itself and from the very first, it is our own fault. It is the gateway into a magic country and can be made extremely interesting to the youthful student of Latin.

This little book is intended to be before everything else, a story book, and its first object is to please. The constructions have been made as easy as possible, in order to give the child confidence from the beginning. Nowadays classes are often

very large, and if translation is done in class, it is difficult to keep up the interest while a complicated construction is being puzzled out. If on the other hand, the translation is done at home, the confidence, and with it the interest, of the child may be marred from the first by difficulties that are beyond him.

Rather a large number of words has been used, but the looking up of words does not delay a child much, and moreover, at that age memory work is easy. Also children brought up on a small vocabulary are sometimes dismayed when faced with a Latin author for the first time.

Explanations of rules and idioms have not been given, because this is so much more easily done by the teacher, and it is far better that they should form part of the child's memory than that he should rely on the written word. The accidence has been introduced as gradually as possible—the personal pronouns about a third of the way through the book, the demonstratives towards the end. Words like “*alius*” have been used at an early stage, but only in their regular forms.

A few passages from Latin poets have been introduced, but they can be taken or omitted at the teacher's discretion. If the teacher will read and translate them, the class will catch the metre

and have an idea of what is to come. It is as though when out for a walk with children one should draw attention to some place, visible but for the moment inaccessible. Its very distance will give it an added interest, and when later it can be attempted, it will be greeted as a friend.

I should like to express my gratitude to Mr. W. E. P. Pantin, M.A., of St. Paul's School, for kindly helping me with hints and suggestions at various stages of the book.

M. R.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Iūlia - - - - -	1
Ītalia - - - - -	5
Rōma - - - - -	6
Cerēs et Persephonē - - - - -	7
Rōmulus et Sabīnae - - - - -	13
Mars Rōmulum in Caelum Vocat - - - - -	15
Horātius Puer - - - - -	17
Bacchus et Pīrātae - - - - -	19
Horātius Cocles - - - - -	22
Īphigeneia - - - - -	29
Cȳrus, Croesus, Solōn - - - - -	34
Mūsae et Cicādae - - - - -	38
Rōmulus et Remus - - - - -	40
Mettius Curtius - - - - -	46
Rēgulus - - - - -	48
Hector et Andromachē - - - - -	51
Equus Trōiānus - - - - -	55
Orpheūs et Eurydicē - - - - -	58
Vocabulary of New Words in each Section -	62
Vocabulary of Words used in Quoted Passages	80
General Vocabulary - - - - -	82



PERSIAN ARCHERS.

Persian men wore elaborate dresses and a great deal of jewellery.
Notice their earrings and bracelets.

IŪLIA

I

IŪLIA puella parva est. Prope ōram maritimam habitat. Britannia est Iŭliae patria. Puellae Britannicae ōram maritimam amant. Nautās quoque amant puellae Britannicae. Iŭlia est filia agricolae et casam parvam habitat. Sed Iŭlia ōram maritimam et nautās amat. Nautae quoque Iŭliam amant. Saepe prope ōram maritimam Iŭlia ambulat. Nautārum filiae cum Iŭliā ambulant, et prope ōram maritimam saltant. Multae rosae sunt prope Iŭliae casam. Rosīs aquam dat Iŭlia. Saepe Iŭlia rosās nautīs dat. Agricola Iŭliam nōn culpat sed laudat, quod rosās pulchrās nautīs dat. Rubrae et albae sunt rosae. Saepe Iŭlia ad nautārum casās rosās pulchrās portat. Nautae puellam parvam laudant.

II

Ad Iūliae casam pīrāta vēnit. Rubra est pīrātae tunica, splendidae sunt galea et hasta. Iūlia prope casae portam stat et pīrātam spectat; pīrātae hastam et galeam et tunicam rubram amat et laudat. Pīrāta quoque Iūliam et casam et rosās laudat. “O Iūlia,” inquit, “pulchra es puella et pulchrae sunt rosae tuae. Nāvicula mea pulchra est. Alta est prōra nāviculae meae. In extrēmā nāviculā sto et nāviculam gubernō. Alba est nāvicula mea; nunc prope ōram maritimam stat.” Tum Iūlia cum pīrātā ad ōram maritimam ambulat et nāviculam albam spectat. Iūlia et pīrāta prōram nāviculae multīs rosīs ornant. Subito pīrāta puellam in nāviculam iactat. Multae sunt lacrimae puellae, sed frustrā—pīrāta in extrēmā nāviculā stat et nāviculam gubernat.

III

Agricola ad casam vēnit. Fīlia parva nōn est in casā. Tum agricola, “Iūlia,” exclāmat, “fīlia mea, ubi es?” Iterum Iūliam vocat, sed frustrā—nulla est puella. Cēna nōn est in mēnsā parāta, nec rosae in mēnsā sunt. Tum ad ōram maritimam properat et procul nāviculam

albam spectat. Ad nautārum casās properat. Nautārum filiae perterritae, “Cum pīrātīs,” in-
quiunt, “est Iūlia tua.” Magna est īra agricolae. Galeam et hastam raptat. Nautae nāviculam
suam agricolae dant. Nautae quoque galeās et
hastās raptant, et cum agricolā ad pīrātārum
nāviculam properant. Tum agricola pīrātās vocat ;
“Ubi,” inquit, “est filia mea ?” Pīrātae, “Filia
tua,” inquiunt, “in nāviculā nostrā est.” Tum
agricola pecūniam multam pīrātīs dat. Pīrātae
Iūliam ad agricolae nāviculam portant.

IV

Laeta est Iūlia quod iterum casam parvam cum
agricolā habitat. Sed Iūlia puella duodecim
annōrum iam est. Itaque agricola filiae suae
tabulās dat. Pecūniam quoque lūdī magistrō dat.
Cotīdiē puella ad lūdum per agrōs ambulat. Multī
iuvencī in agrīs sunt, sed impavida est puella.
Tabulās ad lūdum Iūlia portat. In tabulīs
litterae multae sunt. Lūdī magister Iūliam laudat
quod litterās bene cotīdiē recitat. In lūdō multī
puerī, multae puellae cum Iūliā sunt. Magister
lūdum bene gubernat. Industriīs puerīs magister
librōs pulchrōs dat ; pigrōs malōsque puerōs
nōn laudat sed culpat. Magna est īra magistrī

quod puerī pigrī litterās nōn bene recitant. Itaque puerī pigrī in angulīs stant. Multae sunt lacrimae puerōrum malōrum. Itaque puerī industrii sunt et litterās bene recitant. Iūlia prandium ad lūdum cotidiē portat, quod longa est via. In agrīs prandium est Iūliae grātum.

Multās fābulās puerīs et puellis magister benignus in lūdō narrat; nunc dē Britannīā, nunc dē longinquīs terrīs fābulās narrat. Grātae puerīs et puellis sunt fābulae. Nunc igitur in librō nōn solum Iūliae sed multīs etiam puerīs et puellis fābulās narro.

ĪTALIA

V

CAERULEUM est Ītalīae caelum. Ītalī caelum caeruleum amant. Britannīs quoque caelum caeruleum grātum est, sed nōn saepe Britannīae caelum caeruleum est. Ītalīae agricolae olīvās et vīneās laudant, iuvenīs albīs agrōs arant. Placidī sunt oculī iuvencōrum. Placidī et pulchrī sunt iuvenī. Ītalīae agricolīs grātī sunt iuvenī. Britannīcī agricolae nōn iuvenīs sed equīs agrōs arant. Validī et pulchrī sunt equī magnī. In Ītaliā clīvī multī sunt. Ītalī in clīvīs parvīs oppida aedificant. Oppidānī oppida in clīvīs habitant. In campō vīneae et olīvae sunt—in clīvīs oppida. Per campōs viae Rōmānae sunt. Longae et rectae sunt viae Rōmānae. Oppidānī olīvās et ūvās, agricolae pecūniam dēsiderant. Itaque oppidānī pecūniam agricolīs dant, et per viās Rōmānās agricolae olīvās et ūvās ad oppida in plaustrīs portant.

RŌMA

VI

ŌLIM Rŏmānī oppidum parvum habitābant. Nunc magna et splendida est Rŏma ; magnae et lātae sunt oppidī viae. In angulīs viārum rosae sunt ; Rŏmānī templīs et monumentīs viās ornant. Ōlim in Forō Rŏmānō templa multa et splendida erant. Cotīdiē virī Rŏmānī in Forō ambulābant. Albae erant togae virōrum, sed rubrae et caeruleae et croceae erant pallae fēminārum. Ārae quoque in Forō erant. In ārīs Rŏmānī victimās multās Deīs Rŏmānīs mactābant. Nŏn iam templa sunt in Forō Rŏmānō. Nŏn iam mactant Rŏmānī victimās in ārīs. Sed etiam nunc pulchrum est Forum Rŏmānum. Multae sunt ruīnae ; rosae multae inter ruīnās sunt. Inter ruīnās et rosās lacertae parvae properant. Pulchrae et iūcundae sunt lacertae. Cicādae quoque undique cantant. Lacertīs et cicādīs grātum est caelum caeruleum.

CERĒS ET PERSEPHONĒ

*That fair field
Of Enna, where Proserpin gathering flowers,
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis
Was gathered—which cost Ceres all that pain
To seek her through the world.*

MILTON.

VII

NUNC ūnum Deum adōrant et Itali et Britanni. Sed ōlim Rōmānī multōs deōs, multās deās, adōrābant. Dē deīs Rōmānīs fābulās narrābo. Cerēs erat dea frūmentī; in agrīs frūmentum, in prātīs herbam cūrābat. Flāvum est frūmentum; flāvī erant Deae capillī. Caerulea erat Deae palla. Persephonē erat filia Deae. Cerēs filiam cāram vehementer amābat. In insulā Siciliā Cerēs cum filia habitābat. Ōlim Persephonē in prātīs errābat. Cum puellā aliae puellae errābant, nam locus herbōsus fuit grātus puellis laetīs. In prātō herbōsō puellae saltābant et cantābant. Multae rosae, multa lilia, in prātīs erant. Lilia alba

puellās dēlectābant. Sed Plūto, patruus puellae, Deae filiam procul spectāvit et statim puellam vehementer amāvit. Subitō equōs caeruleōs incitāvit et per prāta properāvit, et puellam perterritam raptāvit. Tum Persephonē, “ O Cerēs,” exclāmat, “ ubi es ? Patruus meus filiam tuam ad Inferōs portat.”

VIII

Cerēs nōn in Siciliā erat, sed iam ad insulam properāvit. Nusquam erat Persephonē. Tum Dea, irāta et perterrita, passīs capillīs per terrās errābat. Per clīvōs altōs, per campōs lātōs, per silvās et agrōs, per terrās et caelum filiam vocābat. Frustrā agricolās, frustrā lūnam et stellās rogābat : “ Ubi est filia mea ? ” Sed neque agricolae neque lūna neque stellae puellam Deae monstrāvērunt. Nōn iam Deae miserae grātum erat frūmentum ; nōn iam herba erat in prātīs, neque ūvae purpureae in vīneīs, neque pōma in agrīs, quod Dea irāta neque herbam neque vīneās neque pōma cūrābat. Frustrā iuvencī albī agrōs arābant. Nōn iam cibum in plaustrīs magnīs ad oppida portābant.

IX

Tandem Cerēs prope parvam agricolae casam in saxō gelidō sedēbat. Dea maesta diū lacrimābat.

Tum ē casā puella parva ad Deam vēnit. Puellae oculi plēnī erant lacrimārum. “Puerum parvum,” inquit, “habēmus. In cūnīs aeger iacet. Lacrimāmus, quod aeger est puer.” Tum Cerēs lacrimās suās tenuit, et cum puellā ad casam properāvit. Ibi Metanīra filium aegrum in gremiō tenēbat. Filius Metanīrae Triptolemus erat. Lacrimābant et agricola et Metanīra et puella parva, quod nōn valēbat puer. Tum Cerēs puerō osculum dedit, et ecce ! statim valuit puer. Mīrum et dīvinum est osculum Deae. Laetī erant et agricola et Metanīra et puella. Iam laetus et validus puer in cūnīs dormitābat. Tum Cerēs Triptolemum in gremiō suō tenuit. Dea cum tōtā familiā cēnam habuit ; in mensā erant ūvae purpureae et pōma iūcunda. Adhūc ignōta erant Italīs Graecisque et vīnum et frūmentum. Deae tamen flāvae grāta erat rustica cēna. Post cēnam in agricolae casā Dea manēbat et cotīdiē Triptolemum cūrābat.

X

Iam lūna et stellae in caelō fulgēbant. Umbrae terrās et pontum profundum cēlābant. Per terrās virī et fēminae animōs somnō laxābant. Sed somnus Metanīram non tenēbat ; furtim Deam cum puerō spectābat. Cerēs prope puerī cūnās

stābat. Verba mīra et divīna cantābat. Tum puerum in gremiō tenuit, et ad focum ambulāvit. Ecce ! Triptolemus in focō inter flammās iacēbat ; sed laetus erat puer ; neque focum neque flammās timuit. Sed Metanīra perterrita, “ O fili mī,” exclāmāvit, et ad focum properāvit. Tum Dea īrāta puerum é flammīs raptāvit et humī iactāvit, et Metanīrae, “ O fēmina,” inquit, “ stulta et scelerāta fuistī. Nōn deus erit Triptolemus, quod stultae fēminae est filius. Sed in deae gremiō iacuit ; itaque vir magnus erit. Et ego et Persephonē, filia mea, Triptolemum docēbimus et cūrābimus. Agricolārum magister erit, nam frūmentum et vīnum agricolīs monstrābit.”

XI

Tum Cerēs ex agricolae casā ambulāvit. Sed flēvērunt familia et flēvit Triptolemus, quod nōn iam in Deae gremiō dormitābat. Māne agricola virōs et fēminās locī convocāvit, et Deae dicta et facta narrāvit. Deinde virī et fēminae saxa multa apportāvērunt et templum magnum aedificāvērunt. In templī ārīs victimās mactāvērunt, et Deam adōrāvērunt. Grāta erant Deae dōna populī, et Cerēs templum diū habitābat. Intereā in ārīs aliōrum deōrum neque pōma neque ūvae neque

rosae iacēbant. Nōn iam herba in prātīs, nōn iam pōma in agrīs flōrēbant, quod adhūc Cerēs propter filiam flēbat. Itaque Iuppiter Deae, “Plūto,” inquit, “filiam tuam habet. Persephonē rēgīna Inferōrum est. Sed Mercurius ad regnum Inferōrum



THE DEPARTURE OF TRIPTOLEMUS.

When Triptolemus grew up, Ceres and Persephone sent him through the world in a magic car to teach the arts of agriculture. He holds ears of corn and a cup for wine. It is like the cup held by Croesus. The goddesses hold torches; these were used in their worship.

properābit, et puellam ad templum tuum celeriter apportābit.” Deinde Mercurius ad Inferōs properāvit. Persephonē cum virō suō in lectō sedēbat. Misera erat puella, quod adhūc Deam cāram dēsiderābat. Sed Mercurium vidēbat et laeta fuit. “Iterum,” inquit, “Deam cāram vidēbo, iterum Cerēs filiam suam habēbit.” Tum Plūto verbīs

benignis puellam oravit : “ O Persephonē, memoriae tuae gratus semper erit Plūto ; iterum regina Inferōrum eris. Nunc caeruleum est caelum, iūcunda sunt prāta, sed mox gelidum erit caelum, gelidī erunt et ventī et agrī. Tum iterum virum tuum et regnum Inferōrum dēsiderābis. Valē, Ō cāra regina.”

XII

Tum Persephonē cum Mercuriō ē regnō Inferōrum properāvit. Mercurius equōs validōs incitāvit, et equī per clīvōs altōs, per campōs lātōs libenter properāvērunt. Tandem Persephonē templum Deae flāvae vidēbat. Puella laeta verbīs laetīs Deam vocāvit. Cerēs magnō gaudiō ē templō ēvolāvit, et filiae cārae oscula multa dābat. Subitō per terrās herba in prātīs, ūvae in vīneīs undique flōrēbant, quod nōn iam flēbant Cerēs et Persephonē. Cēteri quoque deī laetī erant, quod agricolae ad templa dōnā multa apportābant et in ārīs victimās mactābant.

RŌMULUS ET SABĪNAE

XIII

RŌMULUS erat Martis filius. Mars erat deus belli et armōrum. Militēs Rōmānī Martem adōrābant et in Martis ārīs victimās māctābant. Rōmulus igitur militēs et arma vehementer amābat. Urbis Rōmae prīmus rex erat. Sed virī solum urbem habitābant ; neque uxōrēs neque sorōrēs habēbant. Itaque Rōmulus tōtum populum convocāvit, et “ O cīvēs,” inquit, “ nullās fēminās habēmus, sed Sabīnī cīvitatē finitimam habitant. Sabīnī fēminās multās et formōsās habent. Sabīnōs igitur cum fēminīs ad lūdōs invītābimus, et virginēs raptābimus.” Rōmānī igitur Sabīnōs ad lūdōs magnōs invītāvērunt. Pax erat inter Rōmānōs et Sabīnōs. Itaque Sabīnī ad lūdōs Rōmānōrum libenter properāvērunt. Nec scūta nec gladiōs nec hastās apportāvērunt. Cum Sabīnīs virginēs multae et formōsae properāvērunt. Sabīnī lūdōs Rōmānōrum spectāvērunt. In mediīs lūdīs Rōmānī magnā vōce subitō clāmāvērunt, et ecce !

virginēs Sabīnās raptāvērunt et ad casās portāvērunt. Frustrā mātres lacrimāvērunt, frustrā virōs in arma incitāvērunt. Rōmānī scūta et gladiōs et hastās habēbant ; Sabīnīs nec scūta nec gladii nec hastae fuērunt.

XIV

Maestī igitur et irātī Sabīnī ad terram Sabīnam properāvērunt. Per tōtam hiemem ibi manēbant et arma diligenter parābant. Via est longa inter Rōmam et terram Sabīnam. Sed tandem Sabīnī, iam armātī, ante portās urbis Rōmae stābant. “ O Rōmānī,” inquit, “ prō filiabus nostrīs, prō sorōribus nostrīs fortiter pugnābimus.” Deinde Sabīnae ē casīs Rōmānōrum passīs capillīs ēvolāvērunt ; parvulōs portāvērunt et patribus fratribusque monstrāvērunt. Patrēs frātrēsque suōs multīs lacrimīs ōrāvērunt. “ Nunc,” inquit, “ in casīs Rōmānīs laetae et placidae habitāmus ; liberōs cārōs habēmus et vehementer amāmus ; et Sabīnōs et Rōmānōs amāmus. Sī Rōmānī cum Sabīnīs pugnābunt, Rōmānī Sabīnōs, Sabīnī Rōmānōs necābunt. Tum Sabīnae nec virōs nec patrēs nec frātrēs habēbunt. O patrēs, valēte ! nōn iam Sabīnae sed Rōmānae semper erimus filiae vestrae.”

MARS RŌMULUM IN CAELUM VOCAT

XV

IN angulō Tiberis Campus Martius iacēbat. In Campō Martiō iuvenēs Rōmānī corpora dīlīgenter exercēbant. Ita firma et valida habēbant corpora. Post lūdōs in flāvīs Tiberis undīs natābant. Ita Tiberis corpora fessa recreābat.

Hīc forte Rōmulus cīvibus suīs iūra dābat; bonōs cīvēs laudābat; malōs cīvēs culpābat. Subito fulminis fragor populum perterrit; magnī dē caelō imbrēs virōs fēmināsque fugāvērunt. Rōmulus solum serēnus impavidusque manēbat; Martem patrem in caelō vidēbat. Tum Mars filium verbīs benignīs vocāvit: “Satis,” inquit, “in terrīs regnāvisti; nunc in caelō et in stellīs cum patre tuō cēterisque dīs regnābis. Filium meum ad caelum portābo.” Tum equōs mīrōs incitāvit. Rōmulus cum patre ad stellās properāvit.

XVI

Caelum iterum serēnum erat. Iam Rōmānī in Campō Martiō iterum ambulābant, sed rēgem nusquam vidēbant. Mox autem Iūlius, iuvenis Rōmānus, per viam Rōmānam iter ad urbem tenēbat. Subitō ā sinistrā, magnum et serēnum, Rōmulum prope viam vidēbat. Vehementer timuit—capillī in capite horruērunt. Sed Rōmulus verbīs benignīs, “O Iūli,” inquit, “nulla est causa timōris. Nunc Quirītēs nūmen meum adōrābunt et Rōmulum Quirīnum vocābunt. Templa et ārās aedificābunt, et ad ārās dōna apportābunt. Semper artem bellī et arma cūrābunt, et corpora in armīs diligenter exercēbunt. Ita Quirīnus Populum Rōmānum servābit.” Itaque Iūlius Rōmulī dicta populō narrāvit, et Quirītes templum rotundum aedificāvērunt. In templō rotundō Quirīnī nūmen adōrābant.

HORĀTIUS PUER

*carmina nōn prius
audita Mūsārum sacerdōs
virginibus puerisque canto.**

HORACE.

XVII

FĀBULAM dē Horātiō, poētā praeclārō, nunc vōbis narrābo. Apŭlia regio est Ītaliae. Multās silvās, multōs et amoenōs campōs habet. In prātīs herbōsīs multī gregēs, multa equōrum boumque armenta errant. Hīc ōlim Horātius habitābat, parvulus adhūc et mātērī patrīque cārus. Forte servōs, forte patrem mātremque fefellit, et sōlus per prāta amoena errābat. Grātī puerō erant flōrēs et herba et rūra dīvīna. Mox autem puer, lūdō et errōribus fessus, in valle herbōsā iacuit et animum somnō profundō laxāvit. Intereā parentēs sollicitī puerum diligenter quaerēbant. Et parentēs et servī vehementer timēbant. “Lupī

*This is real Latin poetry. It is not necessary to the story. Ask your teacher to read it to you.

saevī,” inquiunt, “et ursī silvās incolunt. Lupus fortasse puerum etiam nunc crūdēliter necat.” Itaque diū et diligenter puerum quaerēbant.

XVIII

Tandem in caelō columbās albās vidēbant. Columbae per caelum undique volābant et folia ad locum herbōsum portābant. Parentēs ad locum contendērunt et ecce! Infans in herbā placidus impavidusque dormitābat; columbae in terrā, in arboribus passim sedēbant; columbae per caelum volābant, et parvulī corpus foliīs tegēbant. Nec lupī nec ursī infantem necāverant, quia Mūsae poētam etiam infantem semper conservant.

Post multōs annōs Horātius, iam adolescens, Rōmam, magnam urbem, incolēbat. Sed dīvina rūra et vītā rusticā semper laudābat. Mūsae per multa perīcula poētā conservāvērunt. Horātiī carmina per tōtū orbem terrārum etiam nunc nōta et praeclāra sunt. Vōs quoque Horātiī carmina mox legētis et in memoriae tabulīs scribētis.

BACCHUS ET PĪRĀTAE

*'Twas Bacchus and his kin !
Like to a moving vintage down they came,
Crown'd with green leaves, and faces all on flame ;
All madly dancing through the pleasant valley,
To scare thee, Melancholy !*

KEATS.

XIX

INTER deōs Rōmānōs agricolae nōn solum Cererem sed Bacchum quoque adōrābant et in summō honōre habēbant. Bacchus enim vīnum hominibus dedit et multās artēs docuit. Ad Bacchī ārās agricolae dōna multa, et in prīmīs ūvās vīnumque iūcundum, ferēbant, et ārās flōribus laetīs pampinīsque ornābant. Deus igitur vītēs Ītalicās cūrābat, et ā periculō dēfendēbat. Formōsus erat Deus, et, quod vītēs amābat, capillōs suōs pampinīs saepe ornābat. Nec Ītalōs Graecōsque solum docēbat, sed ad longinquās terrās nāvigābat, aliīsque gentibus vīnum dābat, artēsque rusticās docēbat.

XX

Deus, ubi trans mare Aegaeum quondam nāvigābat, ad insulam parvam nāvem gubernāvit, et errōribus longīs fessus, sē in ōrā maritimā prostrāvit et somnō placidō corpus animumque recreābat. Mox autem pīrātae quoque, malī hominēs, nāvem ad insulam impulērunt. Ubi iuvenem formōsum in ōrā vīdērunt, tum vērō magnō gaudiō, “Ecce!” inquit, “nōn sine praedā ad patriam nostram nāvigābimus. Hominem raptābimus et in nāvem furtim impōnēmus, tum cito cum captīvō ad Āfricam nāvem impellēmus. Āfricae incolae servōs dēsīderant, et pecūniam multam nōbīs dābunt, si nōs iuvenem tam pulchrum trādiderimus.” Tum pīrātae, malī ignāvīque hominēs, deum raptāvērunt et in nāvem imposuērunt; nec tamen iuvenem fessum ē somnō excitāvērunt.

XXI

Ubi autem Bacchus ē somnō sē excitāvit, et undās caeruleās undique vīdit, tum nec irātus nec perterritus, “Nōn ego,” inquit, “stultōs ignāvōsque timeo; mox tamen pīrātae nūmen meum vidēbunt et vehementer timēbunt.” Tum ē mediā nāve vītis flōrēbat et in altum ascendēbat. Ē

vīte rāmī, ē rāmīs pampinī flōrēbant, et dē summīs rāmīs ūvae purpureae pendēbant. Nōn iam candida erant vēla, sed lūce purpureā fulgēbant.

Ubi nautae vītem mīram in mediā nāve vīdērunt, tum magnō timōre Deum spectāvērunt; capillī in capitibus horruērunt. Subitō ex undīs tigrēs leōnēsque saevī in nāvem ascendērunt et in nautās perterritōs cucurrērunt. Pīrātae, terrōris plēnī, ē nāve in mare sē prostrāvērunt. Deinde Iuppiter propter misericordiam hominēs in delphīnās convertit. Intereā Neptūnus vēla purpurea ventīs secundīs implēvit, et sōlus sub vītium umbrā Bacchus ad terrās longinquās nāvigāvit.

HORĀTIUS COCLES

*It stands in the Comitium,
Plain for all folk to see ;
Horatius in his harness,
Halting upon one knee :
And underneath is written,
In letters all of gold,
How valiantly he kept the bridge
In the brave days of old.*

MACAULAY.

XXII

RŌMĀNĪ alterum Horātium memoriā tenēbant et in summō honōre habēbant.

Post Rōmulum sex rēgēs deinceps in urbe regnābant. Sed Tarquinius, ultimus rēgum, superbus et crūdēlis erat. Nec iūra bona populō dābat, nec cīvitatē bene gubernābat. Itaque Rōmānī Tarquinium et Sextum, Tarquiniū filium, crūdēlem ferōcemque adolescentem, ex urbe expulērunt. “Nōn iam,” inquiunt, “Rōmānīs rēgēs erunt. Cīvēs Rōmānī, nōn rēgēs, urbem cīvitatēque regent.”



ITALIAN WARRIOR.

Intereā Tarquinius ad Porsennam, omnis Etrūriae rēgem, contendit, et omnia narrāvit. Porsenna, “O amīce,” inquit, “nōn ferendae sunt iniūriae tuae, nōn ferendae sunt filiī tuī iniūriae. Multī equitēs, multī peditēs mihi sunt. Equitēs peditēsque meōs omnēs convocābo, et cum multīs mīlitibus tē tuumque filium ad urbem scelerātam dūcēmus. Iterum in urbe regnābis.” Itaque per tōtam Etrūriam, per clīvōs et agrōs nuntiī contendērunt, et ex omnibus vicīs Etruscōs ad arma convocāvērunt. Splendida erant arma Etruscōrum; cristae rubrae in galeīs horrēbant; scūta lūce coruscā fulgēbant. Porsenna cum mīlitibus Rōmam contendit. Per omnēs vicōs agricolae vehementer timēbant. Etruscī frūmentum casāsque incendērunt, arborēs excidērunt, mulierēs liberōsque necāvērunt, multam praedam rap-tāvērunt.

XXIII

Intereā Porsennae facta Rōmānōs nōn fefellērunt. Virginēs vestālēs prope ignem sacrum deōs ōrābant; mātṛōnae cum liberīs suis dōna ad templa ferēbant; senēs victimās in ārīs mactābant; iuvenēs in Campō Martiō sē ad arma proeliumque parābant, et moenia multō labōre firmābant; vigilēs in moenibus stābant et campōs clīvōsque spectābant.

Subitō vigilēs corusca Etruscōrum arma procul vidērunt. Mox inter hostēs Porsennam, et Porsennae ā dextrā Sextum, vidērunt. Deinde cīvēs odiī et terrōris plēnī magnā vōce clāmāvērunt et animōs ad proelium firmāvērunt. Sed consulēs timēbant, quod paucī erant Rōmānī, multī et validī hostēs.

XXIV.

Hostēs ante urbis mūrōs castra posuērunt. Castra vallō et fossā firmāvērunt. Tum ē castrīs excessērunt et moenia Rōmāna oppugnāvērunt. Fortiter et ferōciter pugnābant Rōmānī, sed Etruscī validī Rōmānōs paene vicērunt. Iam ē parte urbis Rōmānōs fugāverant; iam omnia trans flūmen vicerant. Terrōris plēnī consulēs, “Ecce!” inquiunt, “prope pontem sunt! sī pontem tenēbunt, tōtam urbem vincent.” Tum Horātius, vir fortis, “O consulēs,” inquit, “in extrēmō ponte angustus est locus; multī sunt hostēs, sed paucī solum ibi intrābunt. Vōs pontem cito excidētis, ego cum duōbus amicīs contrā hostēs in angustō locō pugnābo. Ita omnēs pro ārīs templisque Rōmānīs, pro uxōribus liberisque, pro sacris virginibus pugnābimus. Ita urbem Rōmam conservābimus. Quis mēcum in extrēmō ponte stābit et contrā Etruscōs pugnābit?”

Tum Lartius, “Ego,” inquit, “ā dextrā stābo, et pontem tēcum conservābo”; et magnā vōce Herminius, “Ego,” inquit, “ā sinistrā stābo et pontem tēcum conservābo.”

XXV

Trēs igitur Rōmānī in angustō locō stetērunt. Nec Etruscī pugnam dētrectāvērunt. Trēs principēs contrā Rōmānōs prōcēdunt. Superbī et splendidī sunt principēs; gladiis coruscis in Horātium et comitēs prōcēdunt. Horātius autem in hostem fulminis modō ruit, et princeps Etruscus magnō fragōre ad terram cecidit. Lartius quoque et Herminius hostēs validīs hastīs vulnerāvērunt et humī prostrāvērunt. Iterum Etruscī militēs fortēs ferōcēsque in Rōmānōs mīsērunt; iterum Rōmānī Etruscōs necāvērunt. Diū et ācritēr pugnābant. Iam multa hostium corpora humī iacēbant. Etruscī timēbant, et Sextum, Tarquiniū filium, incitāvērunt. Sed Sextus quoque Horātium timēbat et pugnam dētrectāvit, nec in Rōmānōs, tam diros hostes, prōcessit.

XXVI

Cīvēs Rōmānī intereā pontem summīs vīribus excīdunt. Mox pontem in flūmen prosternent. Tum Lartius et Herminius hastās in hostem iaciunt, et summīs vīribus per pontem in tūtum locum ruunt. Horātius autem adhūc in extrēmō ponte stat, et sōlus in Etruscōs ferōciter pugnat. Rōmānī autem, iam terrōriș plēnī, “O Horātī, retrō,” exclāmant, “retrō—nunc tūta est via; mox nullus pons trans flūmen erit, et hostēs tē vincent et necābunt.” Sed magnō fragōre pons in flūmen cecidit, et inter undās spūmōsās omnia ad pontum natābant.

XXVII

Horātius iam in hostibus sōlus manēbat. Sed adhūc impavidus in flūminis rīpā stābat, et Tiberim ōrāvit: “O Tiberīne pater, tē omnēs Rōmānī adōrāmus; tē patrem vocāmus; tū hodiē Rōmānī mīlitis vītā conservābis, et undīs tuīs tūtum portābis.” Dixit, et in spūmōsās Tiberis undās dēsiluit. Multīs vulneribus et onere armōrum fessus, vix in undīs spūmōsīs natāvit, sed Tiberīnus pater tam fortem Rōmānum ad alteram rīpam tulit et tūtum ad cīvēs sollicitōs portāvit. Magna fuit

ira Etruscōrum, magnum gaudium Rōmānōrum. Nōmen igitur Horātii inter Rōmānōs et per tōtum orbem terrārum semper erat nōtum et praeclārum, quod pro patriā fortiter pugnāverat. Et omnēs Rōmānī Tiberim flūmen semper adōrābant, et ad flūminis rīpās dōna libenter ferēbant, quia omnium Rōmānōrum est pater, et urbem Rōmam fortemque Rōmānum ē ferōcibus Etruscīs conservāvit.

Amātisne Graecās Rōmānāsque fābulās? Sī fābulae vōs dēlectant, vōs verba mea in tabulīs scribite, et magistrō vestrō recitāte. Ita fābulās praeclārās semper memoriā tenēbitis. Post paucōs annōs vōs, iam adolescentēs, multās aliās fābulās legētis.

The Poet praises the country life led by the Romans of an earlier day :

*Hanc ōlim veteres vītam coluēre Sabīni,
hanc Remus et frāter, sīc fortis Etrūria crēvit
scīlicet et rērum facta est pulcherrima Rōma,
septemque ūna sibi mūro circumdedit arces.*

VIRGIL.

ĪPHIGENEIA *

*sanguine plācastis ventos et virgine caesā,
cum primum Īliacas Danaī vēnistis ad ōras :*

VIRGIL.

XXVIII

IN Graeciā frātrēs duo, Agamemnōn et Menelāus nōmine, ōlim habitābant. Graeci frātrēs Atrīdās vocābant, quod Atrei filii erant. Agamemnōn omnium Argīvōrum rex erat. Menelāus Lacedaemonios regēbat. Helenē, uxor Menelāi, praeclāra et formōsa rēgīna, cum viro in rēgiā multos annos habitābat. Sed tandem Paris, Trōiānōrum princeps, ad hospitium Menelāi vēnit. Perfidus et ignāvus erat hospes, sed pictis vestīmentis, nitidis capillis fulgēbat. Diū in rēgiā manēbat, et grātus rēgīnae animo erat hospes formōsus. Tandem nocte obscurā Helenam furtim raptāvit et in

* From this point onwards the marking of long syllables in the first and second declensions has in the main been discontinued. The long endings in the third declension will be marked till the end of Chapter XXXV.

nāvem imposuit. Vēla candida ventis secundis dedit, et trans mare ad urbem Trōiam properāvit.

XXIX

Menelāus, ubi hospitis perfidiam vīdit, ad frātre contendit et omnia narrāvit. Agamemnōn irā terribilī exclāmāvit, “Perfidus est Paris; perfidum est tōtum Trōiānōrum genus, sed perfidiae stultitiaeque poenas dābunt. Tōtum exercitum meum ad ōram maritimam convocābo; equitēs peditēsque in nāvēs impōnēmus, et terrā marīque Trōiam oppugnābimus. Ita urbem scelerātam excidēmus et genus perfidum ad Inferos mittēmus. Praedam quoque multam nōs domum reportābimus. Tū quoque Helenam tēcum domum ad rēgiam tuam reducēs.” Agamemnōn igitur tōtum exercitum ad portum convocāvit. Multi equitēs multi peditēs aderant; principēs quoque omnēs ē tōtā Graeciā eō convēnērunt. Sed venti adversi nāvēs in portū diū retinēbant. Itaque Agamemnōn nuntium ad ōrāculum Delphicum mīsit, et ā Deo responsum petīvit. Triste et terribile responsum dedit Apollo; “Propter iram Diāna nāvēs Graecas in portū retinet, nec ventos secundos dat. Nunquam Graeci ad Asiam nāvigābunt nisi virginis sanguine Deae nūmen plācāverint.”

XXX

Rex, ubi ōrāculi responsum audīvit, diū sēcum lacrimābat. “Est mihi domi,” inquit, “fīlia cāra, Īphigeneia nōmine, sēdecim annōrum puella. Sine dubio Diāna Īphigeneiam victimam petit. Dīra et crūdēlis est Dea ; sed nōn sine dīs immortālibus ad urbem Trōiam nāvigābimus, et Helenam ex urbe perfidā domum reportābimus.” Nuntium igitur ad Clytaemnestram, uxōrem suam, mīsīt. “Ō Rēgīna,” inquit, “fīliam nostram ad nuptias ornā, et cum fīdis custōdibus ad portum mitte. Achillēs, vir fortis et praeclārus, virginem in mātirimōnium dūcet.” Clytaemnestra, ubi rēgis dicta audīvit, magno gaudio fīliam ad nuptias parāvit ; gemmis pretiōsis, vestīmentis pictis, puellam ornāvit, et tandem cum fīdis custōdibus ad portum mīsīt.

XXXI

Itaque magnā spē Īphigeneia ad castra Graecōrum vēnit. Simul āc rēgem vīdit, tum cito ad patrem cucurrit, et collo cāro bracchia candida dedit. Sed ubi maestum rēgis vultum vīdit, “Cūr,” inquit, “mī pater, vultū maesto, capite dēmisso fīliam tuam salūtās ? Nōne libenter fīliam vidēs ?” Tum Agamemnōn tōtam rem filiae

narrāvit. Ubi autem Īphigeneia dīrum ōrāculi responsum audīvit, tum vērō gelidus tremor per omnēs puellae artūs cucurrit. Humī sē prostrāvit, et patris genua manūsque prehendit. Multis lacrimis veniam ōrāvit. “Nunquamne,” inquit, “chorus iuvenum domum ad marītum mē dūcent ? Nunquamne liberos dulcēs vidēbo et parvulos bracchiis meis tenēbo, sed innupta ad Mānēs descendam ? Sed ubi fātum fixum immōtumque sensit, tum vērō animum ad mortem firmāvit et fortem nōbilemque puellam sē prae-buit. “Nōn mortem,” inquit, “sed ignāviam recūso. Libenter ad Mānēs descendam ; morte meā Graecos militēs et Graeciam patriam conservābo. Nōn innupta, non sine liberis dulcibus ad Inferos descendam. Hādēs mē in mātirimōnium dūcet ; militēs Graeci et Graecia patria mihi prō liberis erunt. Ita et Inferi et Superi mē in summo honōre habēbunt, quia libenter prō patriā ē vītā excessero.”

XXXII

Dīxit, et vultū serēno ad āram prōcessit, et vītā cum sanguine fūdīt. Ubi Graeci, misericordiae et amōris plēni, virginem fortem vīdērunt, ex omnibus militibus nēmo ferē lacrimas retinuit, sed omnēs gemitum profundum dedērunt.

Graeci igitur, simul ac Diānae nūmen virginis sanguine plācāvērunt, vēla candida vento secundo dedērunt, et ad Asiae ōram nāvigāvērunt. Ibi multos annos Trōiam vī et armis frustrā oppugnābant. Tandem, Deōrum Immortālium auxilio, urbem incendērunt et praedam ingentem domum reportāvērunt. Helenam quoque Menelāus Spartam ad rēgiā redūxit.

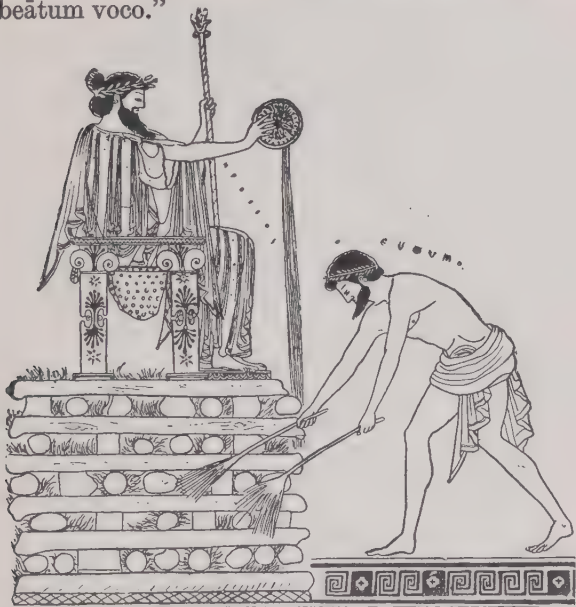
Nōne nōbilem praeclāramque virginem Īphigeneiam putātis? Īphigeneiam memoriā semper tenēte, nam prō patriā libenter ē vītā excessit. Nōne alii multi prō patriā ē vītā excessērunt? Multi et Graeci et Rōmāni et Britanni vītā prō patriā libenter dēdidērunt.

CYRUS, CROESUS, SOLON

XXXIII

ŌLIM in Lȳdiā regnābat rex, Croesus nōmine, inter omnēs gentēs propter dīvitias nōtus. Lȳdia Asiae regio erat, Persiae finitima. Nec procul, trans mare Aegaeum, Graeci incolēbant. Deos Graecos adōrābat Croesus, et saepe ad ōrāculum Delphicum dōna pretiōsissima mittēbat ; aurum argentumque aliāsque rēs pretiōsissima mittēbat, nam omnium rēgum erat dīvitissimus. Itaque Graeci Croesum amābant, et saepe viātōrēs ad Lȳdiae ōram nāvigābant. Inter viātōrēs forte Solōn, vir sapientissimus, ad Croesi hospitium vēnit. Sapientior erat quam omnēs patriae suae cīvēs. Ubi dīvitias Croesi et omnēs rēs pulcherrimas laudāvit, tum Croesus, “ O hospes,” inquit, “ nōnne mē omnium hominum beātissimum vocās ? Nōnne ego beātior sum quam omnēs patriae tuae cīvēs ? ” Sed Solōn, “ O Croese,” respondit, “ Hodiē sine dubio beātus es ; ōlim tamen fortasse cūrae

gravissimae tē vexābunt. Nēminem, adhūc vīvum, beātum voco.”



CROESUS ON THE PYRE.

Croesus is about to be burned to death. He is pouring out his last offering to Apollo.

XXXIV

Post paucos annos Cŷrus, Persārum princeps, cōpias in Mēdōrum agros dūxit, et tōtam regiōnem

celeriter vīcit. Itaque et Mēdiae et Persiae, ingentis regni, rex erat. Croesus, ubi cīvēs Cȳri facta nuntiāvērunt, “Sī Cȳrus,” inquit, “adhūc adolescens, tam celeriter Mēdos superāvit, sine dubio ego, rex maximus dīvitissimusque, Cȳrum superābo.” Cōpias igitur cito collēgit et in finitimos agros dūxit. Sed nōn bene rem gessit. Nōn diū rēgis exercitus hostium impetum sustinēbat. Persae Croesi milītēs fugāvērunt. In Lȳdiam contendērunt et omnia loca ferro et ignī vastāvērunt; hominēs necāvērunt; vīcos et frūmentum incendērunt. Rex perterritus rēgiam petīvit. Eō intrāvit Cȳrus. Cȳrus, vehementer irātus, “Cūr, O Croese,” rogāvit, “sine causā bellum in agros meos intulistī? Tū igitur stultitiae tuae poenas gravissimas mihi dābis. Servi mei rogum ingentem trabibus validis aedificābunt; tē in rogum impōnent; tum tē rogumque incendent.”

XXXV

Māne igitur servi rogum ingentem parāvērunt et Croesum eō imposuērunt. Tum Croesus ubi calamitātem suam sensit, tristī vultū gemitum ab īmo pectore dedit, et, Solōnis verbōrum memor, “Nōn falsa,” inquit, “Solōn, vir sapiens, dīxit. Ego mē omnium hominum beātissimum tot annos

putābam. Nunc autem nēmo per omnēs gentēs miserior est. Superbiae stultitiaeque poenas do.” Cŷrus, ubi Croesi verba audīvit, et vultum tristem animadvertit, misericordiae plēnus, “Et ego,” inquit, “homo sum. Hodiē beātus sum, sed nōn semper fortasse rēs bene geram. Et ego fortasse veniam ā Dīs Immortālibus ōlim petam. Captīvum igitur vinculis flammisque liberābo.” Sed iam servi faces lūcidas ad trabēs porrexerant; iam flammae rogum paene cingēbant. Croesus autem in summo perīculo manūs ad caelum Deōsque Immortālēs porrexit. Apollo imbrem dē caelo serēno mīsīt, et aquam in rogum effūdit. Ita Cŷrus captīvum liberāvit, et multos annos Croesum cārū amīcum habēbat.

MŪSAE ET CICĀDAE

*'Tis Apollo comes leading
His choir, the Nine.
—The leader is fairest,
But all are divine.*

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

XXXVI

INTER montes Graecos vallis iacēbat variis flōribus laeta et omnium rērum fēcundissima. Dē montibus aquae frīgidae dēsiliēbant, et per campos virides fluēbant. Multi greges, multa equōrum boumque armenta in agris clīvisque errābant. Vallis montibus viridibus undique cingēbātur; nulli viātōres eō intrābant, nec hieme, ubi montes nive candidā teguntur, nec vēre, ubi hirundo argūta nīdum sub trabibus aedificat. Itaque incolae dē rēbus externis nihil sciēbant, sed bene beātēque vīvēbant, nec cūris sollicitis vexābantur.

Ad incolas in vallem ōlim dē caelo descendērunt Mūsae. Novem sunt Mūsae, poētārum carminumque deae. Ā Mūsis omnes hominum gentes, sed in prīmis poētae, conservantur et docentur.

XXXVII

Mūsae, simul ac in vallem descendērunt, carmina mīra et dīvīna cecinērunt. Argūtae sunt Mūsārum vōces, nec per tōtum orbem terrārum dulcior est sonitus quam cantus Deārum; nōn tam suāviter aves in summis arboribus canunt, ubi vēre āera cantibus mulcent.

Mīro sonitu dēlectāti sunt incolae. Diū Mūsae canēbant; diū incolae, cēterārum rērum immemores, stupēbant; nec ad cibum nec ad quiētem tempus capiēbant. Multos diēs, multas noctes Deae canēbant, et māne, ubi Aurōra croceum Tīthōni lectum relinquit, et sērō, ubi vesper stellas in caelum redūcit. Ita incolae cēnae prandiīque immemores, mīrum sonitum audiēbant. Itaque propter carminum dīvīnōrum amōrem indiēs languescēbant.

Tandem Mūsae incolas iam tenuissimos animadvertērunt, et misericordiae plēnae in cicādas virides convertērunt. Cicādae igitur, etiam nunc carminum dīvīnōrum memores, tōtum diem cantant.

RŌMULUS ET REMUS

To Romulus

*“ From sunrise unto sunset
All earth shall hear thy fame :
A glorious city thou shalt build,
And name it by thy name :
And there, unquenched through ages,
Like Vesta’s sacred fire,
Shall live the spirit of thy nurse,
The spirit of thy sire.”*

MACAULAY.

XXXVIII

IN Foro Rōmāno ruīnae sunt templi Vestae rotundi, nec procul Virginum Vestālium domus. Hae virgines omnium Rōmānārum sacerrimae putābantur, quod ignem sacrum in templo rotundo cūrābant. Hunc ignem Aenēas, Rōmānōrum pater, Trōiā dīligentissimē apportāverat. Omnium Virginum Vestālium nōtissima erat Rhēa Silvia, Rōmuli Remique māter. Haec nōn Rōmae sed Albae Longae habitābat, nōndum enim Rōma aedificāta erat. Aenēas, ubi ad Ītaliā vēnit,

paucos annos in hīs regiōnibus habitābat, et tandem ā Dīs Immortālibus ad caelum vocātus est. Deinde Ascanius, Aenēae fīlius, Albam Longam, urbem parvam, aedificāvit, et ibi multos annos laetus regnābat. Post Ascanii mortem, alii deinceps rēges regnābant. Ex hīs rēgibus Numitor bene benignēque urbem regēbat, et bona iūra cīvibus dābat. Sed Numitōri frāter erat, ferox crūdēlisque vir, Amūlius nōmine. Hic comites cōpiāsque collēgit, et contrā frātrem exercitum dūxit. Diū et ācriter pugnābant frātres, sed Numitōris mīlites hostium impetum nōn sustinēbant, et fugā salūtem petivērunt. Itaque Numitor ē regno ā frātre expulsus est.

XXXIX

Amūlius igitur urbem iam regēbat. Sed Albae Longae puella erat, Rhēa Silvia nōmine, Numitōris filia. Hanc puellam timēbat Amūlius, quod iusti rēgis filia erat, et omnes cīves virginem amābant. “Sī huic puellae,” inquit, “filius erit, omnes cīves nōn mē sed puerum iustum rēgem putābunt. Nēmo igitur virginem in māttrimōnium dūcet, sed ignem sacrum cum virginibus sacris per tōtam vītam cūrābit.” Mars autem rēgis verba audīvit et rīsit. “Nōn ita,” inquit, “rex scelerātus

fātum vītābit. Ego Rhēae Silviae marītus ero ;
 mox puellae infantes erunt, filii mei ; ubi hī pueri
 adolescentes erunt, tum vērō Amūlius fātum suum
 sentiet.” Nec falsa Deus praedixit. Mox Rhēa
 Silvia geminos, Martis filios, in gremio tenēbat.



THE WOLF OF THE CAPITOL.

XL

Amūlio, ubi in rēgiā sedēbat, cīves hanc rem
 nuntiāvērunt. Tum vērō rex irā et timōre vehe-

menter commōtus est. Itaque servis perterritis, “Hanc fēminam,” inquit, “ad Tiberis rīpas dūcite et in undas iacite ; perfida mulier perfidiae poenas dābit. Geminos quoque ad flūminis rīpas apportāte, sed pueros nōn ego necābo. Pueros in rīpā relinquite ; lupis fortasse cibum praebēbunt.” Servi igitur Rhēam Silviam ad flūmen dūxērunt et in undas iēcērunt. Sed Tiberinus pater misericordiā et amōre commōtus est. “Mea uxor,” inquit, “haec puellā erit ; semper inter undas meas tūta et laeta mēcum habitābit.” Itaque Rhēa Silvia nōn necāta sed conservāta est. Post multos annos ubi flūminis undae per agros effundēbantur, et frūmentum vīneāsque prosternēbant, tum Rōmāni, “Ecce !” inquit, “etiam nunc irātus est Tiberīnus pater, quod nōs tam crūdēliter Rhēam Silviam, flūminis uxōrem, ex urbe expulimus.”

XLI

Gemini intereā prope flūminis rīpam ā servis relictī erant. Mars autem filiōrum nōn immemor erat ; lupam ad geminos mīsīt. Lupa, ubi pueros vīdit, bonam benignamque sē praebuit ; nōn enim pueros necāvit, sed in tūtum locum portāvit ; deinde lac geminis, sicut parvulis suis dābat. Posteā, ubi mājores erant gemini, nec iam lupae

cūram dēsiderābant, pastōres petīvērunt, et inter pastōres diū vītā rusticā agēbant. Ā pastōribus Rōmulus Remusque vocāti sunt; nihil autem dē orīgine suā sciēbant.

XLII

Omnes hōs annos Mars filios suos dīligerter conservābat, et tandem geminis, iam adolescentibus omnia monstrāvit. Tum frātres, propter māttris avīque iniūrias īrāti, “Sine dubio,” inquiunt, “Amūlius hārum rērum poenas gravissimas dābit.” Pastōres igitur omnēsque agricolas ad arma incitāvērunt, et cum exercitū rustico ad urbis portas contendērunt. Rex quoque cōpias contrā Rōmulum et Remum dūxit, sed rem nōn bene gessit. Superātus et necātus est. Tum adolescentes avum suum petīvērunt, et in regnum redūxērunt. Maximē gaudēbant oppidāni, quod iterum Numitōrem, iustum rēgem, Albae Longae vidēbant.

Posteā Rōmulus urbem sibi aedificāvit, et Rōmam, dē suo nōmine, vocāvit. Rōmāni lupam, quod Rōmulum tam dīligerter cūrāverat, semper in summo honōre habēbant. Statuam lupae in Capitōlio posuērunt.

Haec statua in Capitōlio diū stābat, sed tandem

fulmine dēiecta est. Alia tamen postea in Capitōlio posita est. Hanc vōs quoque fortasse ōlim vidēbitis. Nec statuam solum sed lupam vīvam vidēbitis, nam Rōmāni, urbis suae orīginis memores, etiam nunc lupam vīvam in Capitōlio habent.

*vidimus flāvum Tiberim retortis
lītore Etrusco violenter undis
īre dēiectum monumenta rēgis
 templaque Vestae ;
Īliae dum sē nimium querenti
ractat ultōrem.*

HORACE.

METTIUS CURTIUS

XLIII

ŌLIM in Foro Rōmāno terra discessit, et hiātus lātus altusque appāruit. Cīves omnes saxa plūrima in hiātum dēiēcērunt; hiātus autem nullo modo explēbātur, sed indiēs crescēbat. Tum cīves perterriti, “Sine dubio,” inquiunt, “Dī Immortāles summam calamitātem Rōmae praedicunt.” Itaque Rōmāni ē Libris Sibyllīnis ōrāculum petīvērunt. Ē Libris Sibyllīnis sacerdōtes responsum mīrum cīvibus nuntiāvērunt. “Nunquam,” inquiunt, “hiātus in Foro Rōmāno explēbitur, nisi eō omnium rērum pretiōsissimam Rōmāni dēiēcērint.” Cīves igitur ad Forum aurum, argentum, gemmas contulērunt, et in hiātum dēiēcērunt. Nihilōmagis autem hiātus explētus est. Tum Mettius Curtius, eques Rōmānus, “Ūna rēs,” exclāmāvit, “Rōmānis est omnibus aliis pretiōsior. Nec aurum nec argentum, sed iuvenes Rōmānos, arma Rōmāna, in summo honōre habē-

mus. Ego iuvenem Rōmānum, arma Rōmāna, Dīs Mānibus dēdico.” Tum armis splendidis ornātus, equum incitāvit et in hiātum dēsiluit. Statim hiātus explētus est, nec posteā iterum terra discessit.

RĒGULUS

XLIV

NULLI per tōtum orbem terrārum cīves libentius quam Rōmāni sē patriae dedērunt.

Alteram fābulam vōbīs dē fortī Rōmāno narrābo.

Prīmo Bello Pūnico diū Rōmāni ā Poenis superābantur, quia paucas nāves, nec magnum nāvium ūsum habēbant. Sed tandem Rōmāni nāves optimas aedificāvērunt, et Poenos plūrimis proeliis superāvērunt. Itaque Rēgulum consulem ad Āfricam cum exercitū mīsērunt. Rēgulus exercitum in Āfricam terram exposuit. Prīmo rēs bene gessit ; agros ferro et ignī vastāvit, et magnā spē Carthāginem contendit. Intereā Poeni summis vīribus cōpias colligēbant, et multa mīlia peditum equitumque in Rōmānos dūxērunt. Ācriter pugnābant Rōmāni, sed nōn diū hostium impetum sustinēbant. Perturbāti et fugāti sunt. Pauci salūtem fugā petīvērunt, et ad oppidum amīcum

cucurrērunt. Māior pars exercitūs aut necāti aut capti sunt.

XLV

Inter captīvos Rēgulus ipse Carthāginem ductus est. Tum summo gaudio Poeni, “Nunc,” inquiunt, “Rōmānos vīcimus ; Rōmāni igitur pācem dēsīderābunt et bonas condiōnes ferent. Tē, Rēgule, Rōman iam mittēmus. Tū lēgāti modō in Senātum intrā—sī verbīs tuis animos cīvium tuōrum ad pācem addūxeris, tu vinculis liberāberis, et liber in liberā urbe tuā habitābis. Sed sī Rōmāni nōn ad pācem amīcitiamque adducti erunt, sed malas condiōnes ferent, et Poenos odio irāque petent, tū nōn in urbe tuā manēbis, sed Carthāginem iterum veniēs, et vinculis mortīque crūdēlī tē trādēs.” Rēgulus igitur Poenis fidem dedit, et ad patriam celerrime revertit. Sed ubi Senātum intrāvit, nōn ad pācem amīcitiamque cīves suos addūxit. “Nunc,” inquit, “superāti sunt Rōmāni ; malas condiōnes ferent Poeni. Vōs autem meliōres fortiōrēsque estis hostibus ; sī igitur bellum summis vīribus gerētis, et viros vōs praebebētis, mox vōs victōres eritis et vestras condiōnes hostibus ferētis. Ego Carthāginem nāvigābo nec fidem violābo. Vōs animos ad bellum firmāte et hostes sub pedibus prosternite.

Ego nec vincula nec mortem recūso, sed vestro amōre mē dignum praebēbo.” Deinde Rēgulus fidem nōn violāvit, sed vultū serēno Rōmā discessit et Carthāginem revertit. Ibi vinculis mortique sē trādīdit.

*atqui sciēbat quae sibi barbarus
tortor parāret ; non aliter tamen
dīmōvit obstantes propinquos
et populum reditūs morantem,
quam sī clientum longa negōtia
dīiūdicātā tīte relinqueret,
tendens Venāfrānos in agros
aut Lacedaemonium Tarentum.*

HORACE.

HECTOR ET ANDROMACHĒ

*He spoke, and stretched his arms to take the child,
But back the child upon his nurse's breast
Shrank crying, frightened at his father's looks,
Fearing the brass and crest of horse's hair
Which waved above the helmet terribly.
Then out that father dear and mother laughed,
And glorious Hector took the helmet off,
And laid it gleaming on the ground, and kissed
His darling child, and danced him in his arm ;
And spoke in prayer to Zeus, and all the gods :
“ Zeu, and ye other gods, oh grant that this
My child, like me, may grow the champion here
As good in strength, and rule with might in Troy.
That men may say, “ The boy is better far
Than was his sire,” when he returns from war,
Bearing a gory harness, having slain
A foeman, and his mother's heart rejoice.”
Thus saying, on the hands of his dear wife
He laid the child ; and she received him back
In fragrant bosom, smiling through her tears.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

XLVI

INTER Trōiānos quī tot annos urbem suam contrā
Graecos dēfendēbant, erat Hector, omnium rēgis

filiōrum fortissimus, et Priamo patri cārissimus. Hic ā cīvibus suis maximē amābātur et in summo honōre habēbātur. Vehementer ā Graecis timēbātur, ubi ex urbis portis ad proelium ruēbat, aut ignibus infestis hostium nāves vastābat. Cotīdiē



HECTOR AND ANDROMACHE.

Trōiāni ad arma ab Hectore incitābantur ; cotīdiē cīvium animi ad fortia facta firmābantur. Saepe cum Hectore ā proelio victōres revertērunt. Andromachē, Hectoris uxor, cum viro filioloque in rēgiā habitābat. Nulla ex omnibus Trōiānis mulier magis virum suum amābat, aut viri amōre dignior erat. Ōlim Hector, ad proelium ornātus,

ē viā in rēgiam vēnit. Andromachē vultū laeto virum salūtāvit et ancillam vocāvit, quae filiolum in sinū tenēbat. Deinde Hector bracchia ad puerum porrexit. Sed puer, ubi cristam rubram vīdit, quae ex patris galeā horrēbat, perterritus est, nec ad patrem venīre audēbat, sed multis lacrimis in ancillae sinū haerēbat. Tum vērō Hector, vir maximus, filio rīsit, et galeam terribilem humi dēposuit, et bracchia iterum ad filium porrexit. Hic nōn iam perterritus est, sed rīsit, et patris collo bracchia parvula dedit.

XLVII

Sed Andromachē sollicito animo virum hīs verbis culpāvit: “O Hector,” inquit, “tōtam tuam vītā inter hostes et proelia agis; multi sunt hostes, quī tē odio irāque petunt, multi quōrum amīcos ad Inferos mīsisti. E Trōiānis multi iam vulnerāti, multi necāti sunt. Nōn semper tū ipse vulnera infesta vītābis. Tū igitur hodiē intrā moenia manē, et tē tuamque urbem conservā. Nōn enim sine tē Trōiāni urbem contrā Graecos dēfendent.” Cui Hector respondit, “Hī omnes, quī nunc Trōiam dēfendunt, ad mē principem spectant. Propter meam virtūtem custōdes in moenibus stant, mīlites ad proelia infesta animo

fortī excēdere audent. Sī ego proelia dētrectābo, nec fortem mē praebēbo, nōn iam cīvium amōre ero dignus. Trōiāni quoque omnes timidi erunt et mox ab hoste vincentur. Deinde Trōia vastābitur, et vōs ad terram aliēnam in servitūtem dūcēmini. Nōn meum est proelia dētrectāre, sed potius prō patriā cadere.” Dīxit, et oscula filio uxōrique dedit. Parvulum ancillae trādīdit, et armis ornātus in viam excessit. Andromachē ex īmo pectore gemitum dedit, et capite dēmisso domum intrāvit; nam cūris sollicitis vexābātur, et omnium rērum maximē viri sui mortem timēbat.

*Torquātus volo parvulus
mātris ē gremio suae
porrigens teneras manūs
dulce rīdeat ad patrem.*

CATULLUS.

EQUUS TRŌIĀNUS

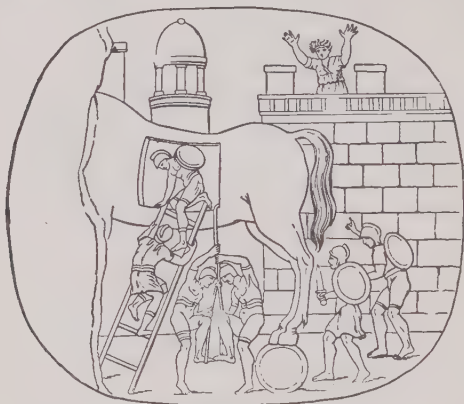
*For well I know, at heart and in my thought,
The day will come when Ilios the holy
Shall lie in heaps, and Priam, and the folk
Of ashen-speared Priam, perish all.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

XLVIII

Hōc modo Trōia tandem capta est. Graeci verbis falsis Trōiānos dēcēpērunt. “O Trōiāni,” inquiunt, “in hāc terrā indiēs languescimus. Bello vulneribusque fessi patriam cāram liberōsque dulces dēsīderāmus. Nōn hīc in aliēnā terrā, sed domī inter amīcos vītā relīquā agere constituimus. Iam satis diū bella gessimus; tempus est hinc, Deōrum Immortālium auxilio, discēdere. Prīmum autem Minervae nūmen dōno plācābimus. Tum illa nōs ventis secundis domum redūcet.” Deinde Graeci magno labōre equum ingentem aedificāvērunt, cūius latera trabibus validis texērunt. Nocte obscurā alii deinceps in cava ēius latera furtim ascendērunt, alii ad nāves proper-

āvērunt et vēla candida ventis dedērunt. Māne dēcepti sunt Trōiāni. “Ecce!” inquiunt, “dōnum illud quō Graeci Minervae nūmen plācāre constituērunt. Domum revertērunt hostes. Nōs



THE WOODEN HORSE.

intrā moenia monstrum illud dūcēmus; tum nōs quoque Dea nūmine secundo servābit.”

Cīves igitur monstrum infestum in urbem traxērunt. Iuvenum chorus per vias id duxērunt; pueri puellaeque innuptae circum equum saltāre et canere gaudēbant et flōribus eum ornāre. “Nunc līberi,” inquiunt, “in liberā urbe habitāmus; nōn iam hostes nōs noctes diēsque vexant.”

XLIX

Sed ubi nox umbris profundis terras tegēbat, Graeci, quī in equo sunt cēlāti, ē cavis lateribus furtim dēsiliēbant, et facem lūcidam comitibus monstrāvērunt. Illī simul ac trans pontum facem vīdērunt, nāves rursus ad ōram impulērunt. Nulli per moenia custōdes, nulli in portis vigiles urbem dēfendēbant. Per tōtam urbem cīves animos fessos somno profundo laxābant. Flūminis modō Graeci victōres in urbem miseram ruērunt. Omnia ferro et ignī vastāta sunt. Templā domūsque humī prostrāta, iuvenes necāti sunt; mulieres ad terram aliēnam in servitūtem ductae.

*fracti bello fātisque repulsi
ductōres Danaūm, tot iam lābentibus annis,
instar montis equum dīvinā Palladis arte
aedificant.*

*equo nē crēdite, Teucri.
quidquid il est, timeo Danaos et dōna ferentes.*

VIRGIL.

ORPHEÛS ET EURYDICĒ

*Orpheus with his lute made trees
And the mountain tops that freeze
Bow themselves when he did sing :
To his music plants and flowers
Ever sprung ; as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring.*

SHAKESPEARE (?)

L

PER omnes gentes praeclārum est Orphei nōmen, quī omnium poētārum sūavissimē canēbat. Et vōce argūtā et lyrā canēbat, quō sonitū omnia per terras animālia dēlectābantur. Ille lupos ursōsque saevōsque leōnes dulcī cantū mulcēbat ; dulcissimum erat eīs cantum dīvinum audīre. Propter carminum amōrem flūmina inter rīpas immōta stābant, nec iam aquae frīgidae ad pontum fluēbant. Aves, quae in summis arboribus nīdos aedificābant, labōris immemores circum Orpheum volābant. Omnia flōrum genera sub pedibus ēius flōrēbant.

Uxor erat eī Eurydicē nōmine, quam maximē

amābat. Cum eā in prātis nitidis lūdere gaudēbat. Prope Thrāciae ōram poēta uxorque ēius bene beātēque vivēbant. Mox tamen Eurydicē, misera



ORPHEUS PLAYING THE LYRE.

Orpheus is wearing Thracian dress, which is more elaborate than Greek, but less so than Persian. The fawn is listening to the music.

puella, morbo tristī languescēbat, et ad Inferos adhūc iuvenis descendit. Diū Orphēus per tōtam ōram sōlus cum lyrā māne sērōque errābat, et āera cantibus tristibus implēbat; nōn iam agris fēcundis, nōn iam laetis iuvenum choris gaudēbat.

LI

Orphēūs tandem ad Mānes descendere constituit, et saevum Plūtōnis animum cantū dulcī mulcēre. “Fortasse,” inquit, “Plūtō Persephonēque rēgīna vōce lyrāque meā mulcēbuntur, et veniam mihi dabunt; fortasse Eurydicēn ad virum ēius remittent.” Itaque ad Mānes, in regiōnem tenebrōsam descendit, unde nēmo ad lūcem caelumque unquam ascenderat. Ibi circum poētam volāvērunt tenues umbrae eōrum quī Superos reliquerant. Multae erant umbrae. Mātres senesque, pueri puellaeque innuptae, quōs vulnera infesta morbusque tristis ad Inferos mīserant, ad poētam properāvērunt, et carmine mīro dēlectāti sunt. Orphēūs per viam tenebrōsam ad rēgiam vēnit, ubi Hādēs cum rēgīnā in lecto sedēbat; tum vērō vōce argūtā lyrāque cecinit, et ad genua rēgīnae sē prostrāvit, et multis lacrimis veniam ōrāvit. Illa lacrimis ēius cantūque commōta est, et, “Ūnā condiōne,” inquit, “tibi uxōrīque tuae hōc dōnum dabo. Tū ad Superos statim properā; illa post tē ad lūcem ascendet. Sī autem tū oculos ad comitem retrō reverteris, iterum Eurydicē per viam tenebrōsam descendet; iterum circum uxōrem tuam tenebrae fundentur.”

LII

Iam Orphēus magnā spē ad Superos ascendēbat ; iam Eurydicē pōst virum ad lūcem properābat, iam ad extrēmas tenebras veniēbat. Orphēus, verbōrum rēgīnae immemor, oculos retrō ad puellam revertit. Tum vērō ex īmis Inferis fragor ingens audītus est. Eurydicē, “ O Orphēu,” inquit, “ iterum fāta crūdēlia retrō mē vocant ; per artūs oculōsque meos somnus profundus funditur. Valē, cārissime vir ! iterum in noctem tenebrōsam feror.” Dixit, et iam tenuis umbra ē manibus viri in tenebras fūgit.

*at cantū commōtae Erebi dē sēdibus īmis
umbrae ībant tenues simulācraque lūce carentum,
quam multa in foliis avium sē mīlia condunt,
vesper ubi aut hibernus agit dē montibus imber,
mātres atque viri dēfunctaque corpora vītā
magnānimum hērōum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
inpositīque rogis iuvenes ante ōra parentum.*

VIRGIL.

Haec et alia multa Iūlia ē benigno lūdi magistro audiēbat. Postea, iam adolescens, ad longinquas terras nāvigāvit et ipsa rēs multas mīrāsque vīdit. Vōs quoque fortasse ad Ītaliā Graeciamque ōlim ipsī nāvigābitis, et illa loca oculis vestris vidēbitis, ubi poētae habitābant, dē quibus haec omnia narrāvērunt.

VOCABULARY OF NEW WORDS IN EACH SECTION

I

ad, *prep. gov. acc.*—to, towards.
agricola, -ae, *m.*—farmer.
albus, -a, -um—white.
ambulo, *l*—I walk.
amo, *l*—I love.
aqua, -ae, *f.*—water.
Britannia, -ae, *f.*—Britain.
Britannicus, -a, -um—British.
casa, -ae, *f.*—cottage.
culpo, *l*—I blame.
cum, *prep. gov. abl.*—with.
do, *l*, **dedi**, **dātum**—I give.
est—part of “**sum.**”
et—and: **et... et**—both... and.
filia, -ae, *f.*—daughter.
habito, *l*—I inhabit, live in.
Iūlia, -ae, *f.*—Julia.
laudo, *l*—I praise.
multus, -a, -um—much, many.
nauta, -ae, *m.*—sailor
nōn—not.

ōra, -ae, *f.*—shore: **ōra maritima**
—sea shore.
parvus, -a, -um—small, little.
patria, -ae, *f.*—fatherland, coun-
try.
porto, *l*—I carry.
prope, *prep. gov. acc.*—near.
puella, -ae, *f.*—girl.
pulcher, -ra, -rum—beautiful.
quod—because.
quoque—also.
rosa, -ae, *f.*—rose.
ruber, -ra, -rum—red.
saepe—often.
salto, *l*—I dance.
sed—but.
sunt—part of “**sum.**”

II

altus, -a, -um—high, deep.
es—part of “**sum.**”
extrēmus, -a, -um—extreme,
uttermost.

- frustrā—in vain.
- galea, -ae, *f.*—helmet.
- guberno, *l*—I govern, steer.
- hasta, -ae, *f.*—spear.
- iacto, *l*—I throw, toss.
- in, *prep. gov. acc.*—into, onto.
- in, *prep. gov. abl.*—in, on.
- inquit—said he.
- lacrima, -ae, *f.*—tear.
- meus, -a, -um—my.
- nāvicula, -ae, *f.*—boat.
- nunc—now.
- orno, *l*—I adorn, equip.
- ✓pirāta, -ae, *m.*—pirate.
- ✓porta, -ae, *f.*—door, gate.
- prōra, -ae, *f.*—prow.
- ✓specto, *l*—I look at, watch.
- splendidus, -a, -um—splendid.
- ✓sto, *l*, steti, stātum—I stand.
- subitō—suddenly.
- tum—then.
- tunica, -ae, *f.*—tunic.
- tuus, -a, -um—thy, your (*singular*).
- vēnit—(he) comes.

III

- cēna, -ae, *f.*—supper.
- exclāmo, *l*—I exclaim.
- inquiunt—said they.
- īra, -ae, *f.*—anger.
- iterum—again.
- magnus, -a, -um—great.

- mensa, -ae, *f.*—table.
- nec—and not, nor.
- noster, -ra, -rum—our.
- nullus, -a, -um—no.
- parātus, -a, -um—ready.
- pecūnia, -ae, *f.*—money.
- perterritus, -a, -um—frightened.
- procul—far.
- propero, *l*—I hasten.
- rapto, *l*—I snatch, seize.
- suus, -a, -um—his, etc. (*reflexive adjective*).
- ubi—where, when.
- voco, *l*—I call.

IV

- ager, -ri, *m.*—field, land.
- angulus, -i, *m.*—corner.
- annus, -i, *m.*—year.
- bene—well.
- benignus, -a, -um—kind.
- cotidiē—every day.
- dē, *prep. gov. abl.*—down from, concerning.
- duodecim—twelve.
- etiam—even, also.
- fābula, -ae, *f.*—story.
- grātus, -a, -um—pleasant, welcome.
- iam—now, already : nōn iam—no longer.
- igitur—therefore.
- impavidus, -a, -um—fearless.
- industrius, -a, -um—industrious.

itaque—and so.
 iuvenus, -i, *m.*—bullock.
 laetus, -a, -um—happy.
 liber, -ri, *m.*—book.
 littera, -ae, *f.*—letter.
 longinquus, -a, -um—distant.
 longus, -a, -um—long.
 lūdus, -i, *m.*—play, school.
 magister, -ri, *m.*—teacher, master.
 malus, -a, -um—bad.
 narro, I—I narrate, tell.
 per, *prep. gov. acc.*—through, among.
 piger, -ra, -rūm—lazy.
 prandium, -i, *n.*—lunch, dinner.
 puer, -i, *m.*—boy.
 -que—and.
 recito, I—I read aloud, recite.
 solum—only.
 tabula, -ae, *f.*—tablet.
 terra, -ae, *f.*—earth, land.
 via, -ae, *f.*—road, way, journey.

V

aedifico, I—I build.
 aro, I—I plough.
 Britannus, -i, *m.*—a Briton.
 caelum, -i, *n.*—sky.
 caeruleus, -a, -um—blue.
 campus, -i, *m.*—plain.
 clivus, -i, *m.*—hill.
 dēsidēro, I—I miss, want.
 equus, -i, *m.*—horse.

Italia, -ae, *f.*—Italy.
 Italus, -i, *m.*—an Italian.
 oculus, -i, *m.*—eye.
 oliva, -ae, *f.*—olive.
 oppidānus, -i, *m.*—a townsman.
 oppidum, -i, *n.*—town.
 placidus, -a, -um—calm.
 plaustrum, -i, *n.*—waggon.
 rectus, -a, -um—straight, right.
 Rōmānus, -a, -um—Roman.
 ūva, -ae, *f.*—grape.
 validus, -a, -um—strong.
 vīnea, -ae, *f.*—vineyard.

VI

āra, -ae, *f.*—altar.
 canto, I—I sing.
 cicāda, -ae, *f.*—grasshopper.
 croceus, -a, -um—yellow.
 deus, -i, *m.*—god.
 fēmina, -ae, *f.*—woman.
 forum, -i, *n.*—forum, marketplace.
 inter, *prep. gov. acc.*—between, among.
 iūcundus, -a, -um—pleasant.
 lacerta, -ae, *f.*—lizard.
 lātus, -a, -um—wide, broad.
 macto, I—I offer up, slay.
 monumentum, -i, *n.*—monument.
 nōn iam—no longer.
 ōlim—one day, once upon a time.

- palla**, -ae, *f.*—cloak.
Rōma, -ae, *f.*—Rome.
Rōmānus, -i, *m.*—a Roman.
ruīna, -ae, *f.*—ruin.
templum, -i, *n.*—temple.
toga, -ae, *f.*—toga, the dress of the Roman men.
undique—on every side, from all sides.
victima, -ae, *f.*—victim.
vir, -i, *m.*—man, hero, husband.

VII

- adōro**, *l*—I worship.
alius, -a, -ud—another.
capillus, -i, *m.*—hair.
cārus, -a, -um—dear.
Cerēs, **Cereris**, *f.*—Ceres, goddess of the corn.
cūro, *l*—I take care of.
dea, -ae, *f.*—goddess.
dēlecto, *l*—I delight.
erro, *l*—I wander.
flāvus, -a, -um—yellow, yellow-haired.
frūmentum, -i, *n.*—corn.
herba, -ae, *f.*—grass.
herbōsus, -a, -um—grassy.
incito, *l*—I urge on.
Inferī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*—The Lower World.
insula, -ae, *f.*—island.
līlium, -i, *n.*—lily.
locus, -i, *m.*—place : *pl.*—*loci*.

- nam**—for.
patruus, -i, *m.*—uncle.
Persephonē, -ēs, *f.*—Persephone, daughter of Ceres.
Plūto, -ōnis, *m.*—Pluto, king of the Underworld.
prātum, -i, *n.*—meadow.
Sicilia, -ae, *f.*—Sicily.
statim—at once.
ūnus, -a, -um—one.
vehementer—exceedingly, very much.

VIII

- cibus**, -i, *m.*—food.
irātus, -a, -um—angry.
lūna, -ae, *f.*—moon.
miser, -era, -erum—unhappy.
monstro, *l*—I shew.
neque—and not, nor.
nusquam—nowhere.
passus, -a, -um—spread out, dishevelled.
pōmum, -i, *n.*—fruit, apple.
purpureus, -a, -um—purple.
rogo, *l*—I ask.
silva, -ae, *f.*—wood, forest.
stella, -ae, *f.*—star.

IX

- adhūc**—still, yet.
aeger, -ra, -rum—sick.
cūnae, -ārum, *f. pl.*—cradle.
diū—for a long time.

divinus, -a, -um—divine.

dormito, 1—I sleep.

ē, *ex*, *prep. gov. abl.*—out of, from.

ecce—behold.

gelidus, -a, -um—cold.

Graecus, -i, *m.*—a Greek.

gremium, -i, *n.*—lap.

habeo, 2—I have, hold.

iaceo, 2—I lie.

ibi—there.

ignōtus, -a, -um—unknown.

lacrimo, 1—I weep.

maestus, -a, -um—sad.

maneo, 2, **mansi**, **mansum**—I remain.

Metanira, -ae, *f.*—Metanira, mother of Triptolemus.

mīrus, -a, -um—wonderful.

osculum, -i, *n.*—kiss.

plēnus, -a, -um—full.

post, *prep. gov. acc.*—after.

rusticus, -a, -um—rustic, belonging to the country.

saxum, -i, *n.*—rock, stone.

sedeo, 2, **sēdi**, **sessum**—I sit.

tamen—however.

tandem—at last.

teneo, 2, **tenui**, **tentum**—I hold.

tōtus, -a, -um—whole.

Triptolemus, -i, *m.*—Triptolemus, the inventor of agriculture.

valeo, 2, -ui—I am well.

vēnit—(he) came.

vīnum, -i, *n.*—wine.

X

animus, -i, *m.*—mind.

cēlo, 1—I conceal.

doceo, 2, **docui**, **doctum**—I teach.

flamma, -ae, *f.*—flame.

focus, -i, *m.*—hearth.

fulgeo, 2, **fulsi**—I shine.

furtim—secretly, stealthily.

laxo, 1—I relax, loosen.

pontus, -i, *m.*—sea.

profundus, -a, -um—deep.

scelerātus, -a, -um—wicked.

somnus, -i, *m.*—sleep.

stultus, -a, -um—foolish.

timeo, 2, -ui—I fear.

umbra, -ae, *f.*—shade, shadow.

verbum, -i, *n.*—word.

XI

apporto, 1—I bring, take.

celeriter—quickly.

convoco, 1—I call together.

deinde—then, next.

dictum, -i, *n.*—a saying.

dōnum, -i, *n.*—gift.

factum, -i, *n.*—deed.

familia, -ae, *f.*—household.

fleo, 2, **flēvi**, **flētum**—I weep.

flōreo, 2—I flourish, flower.

intereā—meanwhile.

Iuppiter, *Iovis, m.*—Jupiter, king of the gods.

lectus, *-i, m.*—bed, couch.

māne—in the morning.

memoria, *-ae, f.*—memory.

Mercurius, *-i, m.*—Mercury, messenger of the gods.

mox—soon.

oro, *1*—I beg, ask for.

populus, *-i, m.*—people, nation.

propter, *prep. gov. acc.*—on account of.

rēgina, *-ae, f.*—queen.

regnum, *-i, n.*—kingdom.

semper—always.

valē, *pl. valēte*—goodbye.

ventus, *-i, m.*—wind.

video, *2, vīdi, vīsum*—I see.

XII

cēterī, *-ae, -a*—the rest.

ēvolo, *1*—I fly out.

gaudium, *-i, n.*—joy.

libenter—willingly, gladly.

XIII

arma, *-ōrum, n. pl.*—arms.

bellum, *-i, n.*—war.

cīvis, *-is, c.*—citizen.

cīvitas, *-ātis, f.*—state.

clāmo, *1*—I shout.

finitimus, *-a, -um*—neighbouring.

formōsus, *-a, -um*—beautiful.

gladius, *-i, m.*—sword.

invito, *1*—I invite.

Mars, Martis, *m.*—Mars, god of war.

māter, *-ris, f.*—mother.

medius, *-a, -um*—middle.

miles, *-itis, c.*—soldier.

pax, pācis, *f.*—peace.

primus, *-a, -um*—first.

rex, rēgis, *m.*—king.

Rōmulus, *-i, m.*—Romulus, the founder of Rome.

Sabīnus, *-i, m.*—a Sabine. The Sabines were neighbours of the Romans.

Sabīnus, *-a, -um*—Sabine.

scūtum, *-i, n.*—shield.

soror, ōris, *f.*—sister.

urbs, urbis, *f.*—city.

uxor, -ōris, *f.*—wife.

virgo, -inis, *f.*—virgin.

vox, vōcis, *f.*—voice.

XIV

ante, *prep. gov. acc.*—before.

armātus, *-a, -um*—armed.

cito—quickly.

fortiter—bravely.

frāter, -ris, m.—brother.

hiems, -emis, f.—winter.

liberi, -ōrum, m. pl.—children.

neco, *1*—I kill.

paro, *1*—I prepare.

parvulus, *-a, -um*—little.

pater, -ris, *m.*—father.
 prō, *prep. gov. abl.*—for, on behalf of.
 pugno, 1—I fight.
 vester, -ra, -rum—your (*plural*).

XV

corpus, -oris, *n.*—body.
 diligenter—carefully.
 exerceo, 2—I exercise.
 fessus, -a, -um—tired.
 firmus, -a, -um—firm, strong.
 forte—by chance.
 fragor, -ōris, *m.*—crash.
 fugo, 1—I put to flight.
 fulmen, -inis, *n.*—lightning, thunder-bolt.
 hic—here.
 imber, -ris, *m.*—rain, shower.
 ita—so, thus.
 iūs, iūris, *n.*—law, justice.
 iuvenis, -is, *c.*—a young man or woman.
 Martius, -a, -um—belonging to Mars: Campus Martius—a strip of land near the Tiber, where the Romans met.
 nāto, 1—I swim.
 perterreo, 2—I frighten.
 recreo, 1—I refresh.
 regno, 1—I reign.
 satis—enough.
 serēnus, -a, -um—calm.
 Tiberis, -is, *m.*—the Tiber.
 unda, -ae, *f.*—wave.

XVI

ars, artis, *f.*—art.
 autem—but.
 caput, capitis, *n.*—head.
 cāusa, -ae, *f.*—cause.
 horreo, 2, -ui—I shudder, bristle.
 iter, itineris, *n.*—journey.
 Iūlius, -i, *m.*—Julius, a Roman.
 nūmen, -inis, *n.*—a divine power.
 Quirīnus, -i, *m.*—Quirinus, the name of Romulus after he was deified.
 Quiritēs, -ium, *m. pl.*—Quirites, a name of the Roman People.
 rotundus, -a, -um—round.
 servo, 1—I save, keep.
 sinistra, -ae, *f.*—left hand: ā sinistrā—on the left.
 timor, -ōris, *m.*—fear.

XVII

amoenus, -a, -um—pleasant, lovely.
 Apūlia, -ae, *f.*—Apulia, a district of Italy.
 armentum, -i, *n.*—herd.
 bōs, bovis, *c.*—ox.
 crūdēliter—cruelly.
 error, -ōris, *m.*—wandering.
 fallo, 3, fefelli, falsum—I deceive, escape the notice of.
 flōs, flōris, *m.*—flower.
 fortasse—perhaps.

grex, gregis, m.—flock.

Horātius, -i, m.—Horatius, a brave Roman.

incolo, 3, -ui—I inhabit, dwell in.

lupus, -i, m.—wolf.

parens, -entis, c.—parent.

poëta, -ae, m.—poet.

praeclārus, -a, -um—splendid, famous.

quaero, 3, -sivi, -sītum—I seek, look for.

regio, -ōnis, f.—region, district.

rūs, rūris, n.—country.

saevus, -a, -um—savage, cruel.

servus, -i, m.—slave.

sollicitus, -a, -um—anxious.

sōlus, -a, -um—alone, only.

ursus, -i, m.—bear.

vallis, -is, f.—valley.

vōs—you (*plural*).

XVIII

adolescens, -entis—young, just grown up.

arbor, -oris, f.—tree.

carmen, -inis, n.—song.

columba, -ae, f.—dove.

conservo, 1—I save, protect.

contendo, 3, -tendi, -tentum—I hasten.

folium, -i, n.—leaf.

infans, -fantis, c.—infant.

lego, 3, lēgi, lectum—I read.

R.J.

Mūsae, -ārum, f. pl.—Muses, nine goddesses.

nōtus, -a, -um—well known, famous.

orbis, -is, m.—circle: **orbis terrārum**—the whole world.

passim—everywhere.

periculum, -i, n.—danger.

quia—because.

scribo, 3, scripsi, scriptum—I write.

tego, 3, texi, tectum—I cover.

vīta, -ae, f.—life.

vōlo, 1—I fly.

XIX

ā, ab, prep. gov. abl.—by, from.

ars, artis, f.—art.

Bacchus, -i, m.—Bacchus, the god of the vine.

dēfendo, 3, -fendī, -fensum—I defend.

fero, ferre, tuli, lātum—I bear, carry.

gens, gentis, f.—race.

homo, -inis, c.—a man, human being.

honor, -ōris, m.—honour.

in primis—especially.

nāvigo, 1—I sail.

pampinus, -i, m.—a vine leaf or tendril.

summus, -a, -um—highest, very great.

vītis, -is, f.—vine.

F

XX

Aegaeus, -a, -um—Aegean.
Āfrica, -ae, f.—Africa.
captivus, -i, m.—captive.
excito, 1—I arouse.
ignāvus, -a, -um—cowardly, base.
impello, 3, -puli, -pulsum—I impel, drive.
impōno, 3, -posui, -positum—I put in or on.
incola, -ae, c.—inhabitant.
mare, -is, n.—sea.
nāvis, -is, f.—ship.
nōs—we.
praeda, -ae, f.—plunder.
prosterno, 3, -strāvi, -strātum—I prostrate, overthrow.
quondam—once upon a time.
sē—himself, etc. (*reflexive pronoun*).
sī—if.
sine, *prep. gov. abl.*—without.
tam—so.
trādo, 3, -idi, -itum—I hand over.
trans, *prep. gov. acc.*—across.
vērō—indeed.

XXI

ascendo, 3, -cendi, -censum—I climb.
candidus, -a, -um—white.
converto, 3, -verti, -versum—I turn, change.
curro, 3, cucurri, cursum—I run.

delphīn, -īnis, m.—dolphin.
ego—I.
impleo, 2, -plēvi, -plētum—I fill.
leo, leōnis, m.—lion.
lux, lūcis, f.—light.
miserīcordia, -ae, f.—pity.
Neptūnus, -i, m.—Neptune, god of the sea.
pendeo, 2, pependi, pensum—I hang.
rāmus, -i, m.—branch.
secundus, -a, -um—favourable.
terror, -ōris, m.—terror.
tigris, -is, c.—tiger.
vēlum, -i, n.—sail.

XXII

alter, -era, erum—the other.
amicus, -i, m.—friend.
coruscus, -a, -um—flashing.
crista, -ae, f.—crest.
crūdēlis, -e—cruel.
deinceps—in turn.
dūco, 3, duxi, ductum—I lead.
eques, -itis, c.—horseman, knight.
Etrūria, -ae, f.—Etruria, a district of Italy.
Etruscus, -i, m.—an Etruscan, native of Etruria.
excido, 3, -cīdi, -cīsum—I cut down, destroy.
expello, 3, -puli, -pulsum—I drive out.
ferendus, -a, -um—bearable, to be borne.

ferox, ferōcis—fierce.

Horātius Cocles—Horatius Cocles, a brave Roman.

incendo, 3, -cendi, -censum—I burn.

iniūria, -ae, f.—injury, wrong.

mulier, -eris, f.—woman.

nuntius, -i, m.—messenger.

omnis, -e—all, every.

pedes, -itis, c.—foot soldier.

Porsenna, -ae, m.—Porsenna, king of Clusium in Etruria.

rego, 3, rexi, rectum—I rule.

sex—six.

Sextus, -i, m.—Sextus, a Roman name.

superbus, -a, -um—proud.

Tarquinius, -i, m.—Tarquin, the last king of Rome.

ultimus, -a, -um—last.

vīcus, -i, m.—village.

XXIII

consul, -ulis, m.—Consul, chief magistrate at Rome.

dextra, -ae, f.—right hand: *ā dextrā*—on the right.

firmo, 1—I strengthen.

hostis, -is, c.—enemy.

ignis, -is, m.—fire.

mātrona, -ae, f.—matron.

moenia, -ium, n. pl.—town walls.

odium, -i, n.—hatred.

pauci, -ae, -a—few.

proelium, -i, n.—battle.

sacer, -ra, -rum—sacred.

senex, senis, c.—an old person.

Vestālis, -e—Vestal, belonging to Vesta.

vigil, -ilis, m.—sentinel.

XXIV

angustus, -a, -um—narrow.

castra, -ōrum, n. pl.—camp.

contrā, prep. gov. acc.—against.

duo, -ae, -o—two.

excēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum—I go out.

ferōciter—fiercely.

flūmen, -inis, n.—river.

fortis, -e—brave.

fossa, -ae, f.—ditch.

Herminius, -i, m.—Herminius, a brave Roman.

intro, 1—I enter.

Lartius, -i, m.—Lartius, a brave Roman.

mūrus, -i, m.—wall.

oppugno, 1—I attack.

paene—almost.

pars, partis, f.—part.

pōno, 3, posui, positum—I put, place.

pons, pontis, m.—bridge.

quis, quis, quid—who? what?

tū—thou, you (*singular*).

vallum, -i, n.—rampart.

vinco, 3, vici, victum—I conquer.

XXV

ācritēr—keenly.
cado, 3, **cecidī**, **cāsum**—I fall.
comes, -itis, *c.*—companion.
dētrecto, 1—I shirk, refuse.
dirus, -a, -um—dreadful.
humus, -i, *f.*—ground : **humī**—
 on the ground.
mitto, 3, **misi**, **missum**—I send.
modō—after the manner of (*abl.*
 of *modus*).
princeps, -cipis, *c.*—chief, prince.
prōcēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum—I
 advance, go forward.
trēs—three.
vulnero, 1—I wound.

XXVI

iacio, -ere, -iēcī, **iactum**—I throw.
retrō—back, backward.
spūmōsus, -a, -um—foamy.
tūtus, -a, -um—safe.
vīs, *pl.*, **vīres**, *f.*—force, strength :
summīs vīribus—with all one's
 strength.

XXVII

dēsilio, 4, -silui, -sultum—I jump
 down.
dīco, 3, **dixi**, **dictum**—I say.
hodiē—to-day.
nōmen, -inis, *n.*—name.
onus, -eris, *n.*—burden.
rīpa, -ae, *f.*—bank.

Tiberinus, -i, *m.*—the god of the
 river Tiber.

tuli—*part of* “fero.”

vix—scarcely.

vulnus, -eris, *n.*—wound.

XXVIII

Agamemnōn, -onis, *m.*—Aga-
 memnon, king of Argos.

Argivus, -i, *m.*—Argive, native
 of Argos.

Atreūs, -i, *m.*—Atreus, father of
 Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Atridae, -ārum, *m. pl.*—sons of
 Atreus.

Graecia, -ae, *f.*—Greece.

Helenē, -ēs, *f.*—Helen of Troy,
 wife of Menelaus.

hospes, -itis, *c.*—guest, host.

hospitium, -i, *n.*—hospitality.

Iphigeneia, -ae, *f.*—Iphigeneia,
 daughter of Agamemnon.

Lacedaemonius, -i, *m.*—a Lace-
 daemonian, Spartan.

Menelāus, -i, *m.*—Menelaus, king
 of Sparta.

nitidus, -a, -um—shining.

nox, **noctis**, *f.*—night.

obscurus, -a, -um—dark, dim.

Paris, -idis, *m.*—Paris, a prince of
 Troy.

perfidus, -a, -um—treacherous.

pictus, -a, -um—painted, em-
 broidered.

rēgia, -ae, *f.*—palace.

Trōia, -ae, *f.*—Troy, a town at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

Trōiānus, -i, *m.*—a Trojan.

venio, 4, **vēni**, **ventum**—I come.

vestimentum, -i, *n.*—dress, garment.

XXIX

adsum—*likesum*—I am present.

adversus, -a, -um—adverse, hostile.

Apollo, -inis, *m.*—Apollo, god of the sun.

Asia, -ae, *f.*—Asia.

convenio, 4, -vēni, -ventum—I come together.

Delphicus, -a, -um—Delphic, belonging to Delphi.

Diāna, -ae, *f.*—Diana, goddess of hunting and the moon.

domus, -ūs, *f.*—house, home : **domī**—at home.

eō—thither.

exercitus, -ūs, *m.*—army.

genus, -eris, *n.*—sort, kind, race.

nisi—unless, except.

nunquam—never.

ōrāculum, -ī, *n.*—oracle.

perfidia, -ae, *f.*—treachery.

peto, 3, -īvi, -itum—I seek.

plāco, 1—I appease.

poena, -ae, *f.*—penalty, punishment : **poenas do**—I pay the penalty.

portus, -ūs, *m.*—harbour.

redūco, 3, -duxi, -ductum—I lead back, bring back.

responsum, -i, *n.*—answer.

reporto, 1—I carry back, carry off.

retineo, 2, -tinui, -tentum—I hold back, restrain.

sanguis, -inis, *m.*—blood.

stultitia, -ae, *f.*—folly.

terribilis, -e—terrible.

tristis, -e—sad.

XXX

Achillēs, -is, *m.*—Achilles, a Greek hero, who fought at Troy.

audio, 4—I hear.

Clytaemnestra, -ae, *f.*—Clytaemnestra, wife of Agamemnon.

custōs, -ōdis, *c.*—guard, sentinel.

dubium, -i, *n.*—doubt.

fīdus, -a, -um—faithful.

gemma, -ae, *f.*—jewel.

immortālis, -e—immortal.

mātrimōnium, -i, *n.*—marriage.

nuptiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*—marriage.

pretiōsus, -a, -um—precious.

sēdecim—sixteen.

XXXI

artūs, -uum, *m. pl.*—limbs.

bracchium, -i, *n.*—arm.

chorus, -i, *m.*—band, group.

collum, -i, *n.*—neck.

cūr—why.

dēmissus, -a, -um—cast down.

descendo, 3, -scendi, scensum—I go down.

dulcis, -e—sweet.

ē vitā excēdo—I die, depart out of life.

fātum, -i, n.—fate.

fixus, -a, -um—fixed.

genu, -ūs, n.—knee.

Hādēs—Hades, the god of the dead. The realm of the dead.

ignāvia, -ae, f.—cowardice.

immōtus, -a, -um—motionless, immovable.

innupta, -ae—unwedded.

Mānēs, -ium, m. pl.—departed spirits, gods of the dead.

manus, ūs, f.—hand.

maritus, -i, m.—husband.

mors, mortis, f.—death.

nōbilis, -e—noble, famous.

nōnne—*An adverb, shewing that the question expects the answer, "yes."*

praebeo, 2—I shew, furnish, offer.

prehendo, 3, -hendi, -hensum—I seize.

recūso, 1—I refuse.

rēs, rei, f.—thing, affair.

salūto, 1—I greet.

sentio, 4, sensi, sensum—I feel, realize.

simul—at the same time: simul
āc—as soon as.

spēs, spei, f.—hope.

Superi, -ōrum, m. pl.—the people above, *i.e.* the living or the gods.

tremor, -ōris, m.—trembling, tremor.

venia, -ae, f.—favour, pardon.

vultus, -ūs, m.—face, expression.

XXXII

amor, -ōris, m.—love.

auxilium, -i, n.—help.

dēdo, 3, dēdidi, dēditum—I give up.

ferē—about, almost.

fundo, 3, fūdi, fūsum—I pour.

gemitus, -ūs, m.—groan.

ingens, -gentis—huge.

nēmo, -inis, c.—no one.

puto, 1—I think.

Sparta, -ae, f.—Sparta, a town in Greece.

XXXIII

argentum, -i, n.—silver.

aurum, -i, n.—gold.

beātus, -a, -um—happy, prosperous.

Croesus, -i, m.—Croesus, king of Lydia.

cūra, -ae, f.—care.

Cȳrus, -i, m.—Cyrus, king of Persia.

divitiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*—riches.
gravis, -e—heavy, grievous.
Lȳdia, -ae, *f.*—Lydia, a district of Asia Minor.
Persia, -ae, *f.*—Persia.
quam—than, how.
respondeo, 2, -di, -sum—I reply.
sapiens, -entis—wise.
Solōn, -ōnis, *m.*—Solon, an Athenian.
vexo, 1—I trouble, harass.
viātor, -ōris, *m.*—traveller.
vivus, -a, -um—alive, living.

XXXIV

colligo, 3, -lēgi, -lectum—I collect.
cōpiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*—forces.
ferrum, -i, *n.*—iron, sword.
gero, 3, gessi, gestum—I carry on: **rem** or **rēs bene gero**—I succeed.
impetus, -ūs, *m.*—attack.
infero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum—I bring into, inflict on.
maximus, -a, -um—greatest, very great.
Mēdia, -ae, *f.*—Media, a country to the South of the Caspian Sea.
Mēdi, -ōrum, *m. pl.*—Medes.
nuntio, 1—I announce.
Persae, -ārum, *m. pl.*—Persians.
rem bene gero—I succeed.
rogus, -i, *m.*—funeral pile.

supero, 1—I overcome.
sustineo, 2, -tinui, -tentum—I hold up, sustain.
trabs, trabis, *f.*—beam.
vasto, 1—I devastate, destroy.

XXXV

animadverto, 3, -verti, -versum—I notice.
calamitas, -ātis, *f.*—calamity.
cingo, 3, cinxi, cinctum—I surround.
effundo, 3, -fūdi, -fūsum—I pour out.
falsus, -a, -um—false.
fax, facis, *f.*—torch.
imū, -a, -um—lowest.
libero, 1—I set free.
lūcidus, -a, -um—shining.
memor, -oris—mindful.
pectus, -oris, *n.*—breast.
porrigo, 3, porrexi, porrectum—I stretch out.
superbia, -ae, *f.*—pride.
tot—so many.
vinculum, -i, *n.*—chain, fetter.

XXXVI

argūtus, -a, -um—shrill, clear.
beātē—happily.
externus, -a, -um—outside, external.
fēcundus, -a, -um—fruitful.
fluo, 3, fluxi, fluxum—I flow.
frigidus, -a, -um—cold.

hirundo, -inis, *f.*—swallow.
 mons, montis, *m.*—mountain.
 nīdus, -i, *m.*—nest.
 nihil—nothing.
 nix, nivis, *f.*—snow.
 novem—nine.
 scio, 4—I know.
 varius, -a, -um—various, manifold.
 vēr, vēris, *n.*—spring.
 viridis, -e—green.
 vivo, 3, vixi, victum—I live.

XXXVII

āēr, āeris, *m.* (*acc.* : āera)—air.
 Aurōra, -ae, *f.*—Aurora, goddess of the dawn.
 avis, -is, *f.*—bird.
 cano, 3, cecini, cantum—I sing.
 cantus, -ūs, *m.*—song.
 capio, capere, cēpi, captum—I take.
 diēs, -ēi, *m.*—day : indiēs—from day to day.
 immemor, -oris—unmindful, forgetful.
 languesco, 3, -ui—I languish, faint.
 mulceo, 2, mulsi, mulsum—I soothe.
 quiēs, quiētis, *f.*—rest, quiet.
 relinquo, 3, -liqui, -lictum—I leave.
 sērō—late.
 sonitus, -ūs, *m.*—sound.

stupeo, 2, -ui—I am amazed.
 suāviter—sweetly.
 tempus, -oris, *n.*—time.
 tenuis, -e—thin.
 Tithōnus, -i, *m.*—Tithonus, husband of the dawn goddess.
 vesper, -eris, *m.*—evening.

XXXVIII

Aenēas, -ae, *m.*—Aeneas, a Trojan prince, who founded the Roman race.
 Alba Longa, -ae, *f.*—Alba Longa, a city in Latium.
 Amūlius, -i, *m.*—Amulius, a king of Alba Longa.
 Ascanius, -i, *m.*—Ascanius, the son of Aeneas.
 benignē—kindly.
 fuga, -ae, *f.*—flight.
 hic, haec, hōc—this.
 nōn dum—not yet.
 Numitor, -ōris, *m.*—Numitor, a king of Alba Longa.
 Remus, -i, *m.*—Remus, the brother of Romulus.
 Rhēa Silvia, -ae, *f.*—Rhea Silvia, the mother of Romulus and Remus.
 salūs, -ūtis, *f.*—safety, welfare.
 Vesta, -ae, *f.*—Vesta, goddess of the hearth.

XXXIX

gemini, -ōrum, *m. pl.*—twins.
 iustus, -a, -um—just, rightful.

praedīco, 3, -dixi, -dictum—I foretell.

rideo, 2, risi, risum—I smile, laugh.

vito, 1—I avoid.

XL

commoveo, 2, -mōvi, -mōtum—I move.

XLI

ago, 3, ēgi, actum—I lead.

lac, lactis, *n.*—milk.

lupa, -ae, *f.*—she wolf.

māior, māius—greater.

origo, -inis, *f.*—origin.

pastor, -ōris, *m.*—shepherd.

sicut—just as.

XLII

avus, -i, *m.*—grandfather.

Capitōlium, -i, *n.*—The Capitol, the principal hill in Rome.

dēiicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum—I throw down.

gaudeo, 2, gāvīsus sum—I rejoice.

postea—afterwards.

statua, -ae, *f.*—statue.

XLIII

appāreo, 2, -ui—I appear, become visible.

confero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum—I bring together.

cresco, 3, crēvi, crētum—I grow.

dēdico, 1—I dedicate.

discēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum—I go away, I part asunder.

expleo, 2, -plēvi, -plētum—I fill up.

hiātus, -ūs, *m.*—gap, hole.

Libri Sibyllini—Sibylline books—books of prophecy possessed by the Romans.

modus, -i, *m.*—manner, method: modō—after the manner of.

nihilōmagis—none the more.

ornātus, -a, -um—adorned, equipped.

pūrīmus, -a, -um—very many, most.

sacerdōs, -ōtis, *c.*—priest, priestess.

XLIV

amicus, -a, -um—friendly.

Carthāgō, -inis, *f.*—Carthage.

expōno, 3, -posui, -positum—I put out.

libentius—more gladly.

mille, *pl.*, milia—a thousand.

optimus, -a, -um—best, very good.

perturbo, 1—I confuse.

Poenus, -i, *m.*—a Carthaginian.

primō—at first.

Pūnicus, -a, -um—Punic, Phoenician, relating to the Carthaginians.

Rēgulus, -i, *m.*—Regulus, a Roman general.

ūsus, -ūs, *m.*—use, practice.

XLV

addūco, 3, -**duxi**, -**ductum**—I influence.

amicitia, -**ae**, *f.*—friendship.

bellum gero—I carry on war.

condicio, -**ōnis**, *f.*—term, condition.

fidēs, -**eī**, *f.*—faith, promise :
fidem violō—I break my promise.

ipse, -**a**, -**um**—one's self.

lēgātus, -**i**, *m.*—ambassador.

liber, -**era**, -**erum**—free.

melior, -**ius**—better.

revertō, 3, -**verti**, -**versum**—I turn back. *In perfect, return.*

senātus, -**ūs**, *m.*—Senate, a governing body.

victor, -**ōris**—victorious.

violō, 1—I violate.

XLVI

ancilla, -**ae**, *f.*—handmaid.

Andromachē, -**ae**, *f.*—Andromache, wife of Hector.

audeo, 2, **ausus sum**—I dare.

dēpōno, 3, -**posui**, -**positum**—I put down.

dignus, -**a**, -**um**—worthy (*governs an abl.*).

filiolus, -**i**, *m.*—little son.

haereo, 2, **haesi**, **haesum**—stick, cling.

Hector, -**oris**, *m.*—Hector, the bravest of the Trojans.

infestus, -**a**, -**um**—hostile, dangerous.

magis—more.

Priamus, -**i**, *m.*—Priam, king of Troy.

quī, quae, quod—who, which.

sinus, -**ūs**, *m.*—the fold of a dress, the bosom.

XLVII

aliēnus, -**a**, -**um**—foreign, belonging to some one else.

meum est—it is mine (*followed by an infinitive*).

potius—rather.

servitus, -**ūtis**, *f.*—slavery.

timidus, -**a**, -**um**—timid, cowardly.

virtus, -**ūtis**, *f.*—virtue, courage.

XLVIII

alii ... alii—some ... others.

cavus, -**a**, -**um**—hollow.

circum, *prep. gov. acc.*—round.

constituo, 3, -**ui**, -**ūtum**—I determine.

dēcipio, -**ere**, -**cēpi**, -**ceptum**—I deceive.

hinc—hence, from here.

ille, -**a**, -**ud**—he, she, it; that.

intra, *prep. gov. acc.*—within.

is, ea, id—he, she, it; that.

labor, -**ōris**, *m.*—labour.

latus, -**eris**, *n.*—side.

Minerva, -**ae**, *f.*—Minerva, goddess of war and handicraft.

monstrum, -i, *n.*—monster, portent.

primum—first.

reliquus, -a, -um—remaining.

traho, 3, **traxi**, **tractum**—I draw, drag.

XLIX

rursus—again.

L

animal, -is, *n.*—animal, living thing.

Eurydicē, -ēs, *f.*—Eurydice, wife of Orpheus.

lūdo, 3, **lūsi**, **lūsum**—I play.

lyra, -ae, *f.*—lyre.

morbus, -i, *m.*—disease.

Orphēus, -i, *m., voc.*, **Orphēū**—Orpheus, a Thracian minstrel.

pēs, **pedis**, *m.*—foot.

suāvis, -e—sweet.

Thrācia, -ae, *f.*—Thrace, a country to the North of Greece.

LI

remitto, 3, -**misi**, -**misum**—I send back.

tenebrae, -ārum, *f. pl.*—darkness.

tenebrōsus, -a, -um—dark.

unde—whence.

unquam—ever.

LII

fugio, -ere, **fūgi**, **fugitum**—I flee

VOCABULARY OF WORDS USED IN QUOTED PASSAGES

A

aliter—otherwise.

arx, arcis, f.—citadel.

at—but.

atque—and.

atqui—and yet.

B

barbarus, -a, -um—barbarous,
foreign.

C

caedo, 3, cecīdi, caesum—I strike,
kill.

careo, 2, -ui—I lack, am without
(*governs an abl.*).

circumdo, 1, -dedi, -dātum—I
surround.

cliens, -ntis, c.—client, depend-
ant.

colo, 3, -ui, cultum—I cultivate,
pursue.

condo, 3, -didi, -ditum—I hide.

crēdo, 3, -didi, -ditum—I believe,
trust (*governs a dative*).

cum, conj.—when.

D

Danai, -ōrum, m. pl.—Greeks.

dēfunctus, -a, -um—having fin-
ished, fulfilled (*governs an abl.*).

dīiūdico, 1—I judge, decide.

dīmoveo, 2, -mōvi, -mōtum—I
move away.

ductor, -ōris, m.—leader.

dum—while.

E

Erebus, -i, m.—Erebus, the abode
of the dead.

F

facio, -ere, fēci, factum—I make,
do.

frango, 3, frēgi, fractum—I
break.

H

hērōs, -ōis, m.—hero.

hibernus, -a, -um—wintry.

I

iacto, 1—I toss, boast.

ībant—*Imperfect of "eo"*—I go.

Ilia, -ae, f.—*Ilia, a name of Rhea Silvia.*

Iliacus, -a, -um—belonging to Ilium, or Troy.

instar—like (*governs a genitive*).

ire—*infinitive of "eo"*—I go.

L

lābens, -ntis—slipping, gliding.

lis, litis, f.—strife, lawsuit.

litus, -oris, n.—shore.

M

magnanimus, -a, -um—great hearted.

morans, -ntis—delaying.

N

nē—a negative particle.

negōtium, -i, n.—business.

nimium—too much.

O

obsto, 1, -stiti, -stitum—I hinder.

ōs, ōris, n.—mouth, face.

P

Pallas, -adis, f.—Pallas, whom the Romans called Minerva.

prius—before.

propinquus, -i, m.—relation.

Q

querens, -ntis—complaining.

quidquid—whatever.

R

reditus, -ūs, m.—return.

repello, 3, -puli, -pulsum—I drive back, repel.

retorqueo, 2, -si, -tum—I turn back.

S

scilicet—to be sure, you must know.

sēdes, -is, f.—seat, dwelling.

septem—seven.

sic—so, thus.

simulācrum, -i, n.—image, form.

T

Tarentum, -i, n.—Tarentum, a town in Southern Italy.

tendo, 3, tetendi, tentum—I make my way.

tener, -era, -erum—tender, young.

Teuceri, -ōrum, m. pl.—Trojans.

tortor, -ōris, m.—torturer.

U

ultor, -ōris, m.—avenger.

V

Venāfrānus, -a, -um—belonging to Venafrum, a town in Central Italy.

vetus, -eris—old.

violenter—violently.

volo (irregular)—I wish.

GENERAL VOCABULARY

A

ā, ab, *prep. gov. abl.*—by, from :
ā dextrā—on the right : **ā sinistrā**—on the left.

Achillēs, -is, *m.*—Achilles, a Greek hero who fought at Troy.

ācriter—keenly.

ad, *prep. gov. acc.*—to, towards.

addūco, 3, -duxi, -ductum—I influence.

adhūc—still, yet.

adolescens, -entis—young, just grown up.

adōro, 1—I worship.

adsum—*like sum*—I am present.

adversus, -a, -um—adverse, hostile.

aedifico, 1—I build.

Aegaeus, -a, -um—Ægean.

aeger, -ra, -rum—sick.

Aenēas, -ae, *m.*—Aeneas, a Trojan prince, who founded the Roman race.

āēr, āeris, *m. acc.* āera—air.

Āfrica, -ae, *f.*—Africa.

Agamemnōn, -onis, *m.*—Agamemnon, king of Argos.

ager, -ri, *m.*—field, land.

ago, 3, ēgi, actum—I lead, drive.

agricola, -ae, *m.*—farmer.

Alba Longa, -ae, *f.*—Alba Longa, a city in Latium.

albus, -a, -um—white.

aliēnus, -a, -um—foreign, belonging to someone else.

alius, -a, -ud—another : **alii** ... **alii**—some ... others.

alter, -era, -erum—the other.

altus, -a, -um—high, deep.

ambulo, 1—I walk.

amicitia, -ae, *f.*—friendship.

amicus, -i, *m.*—friend.

amicus, -a, -um—friendly.

amoenus, -a, -um—pleasant, lovely.

amo, 1—I love.

amor, -ōris, *m.*—love.

Amūlius, -i, *m.*—Amulius, a king of Alba Longa.

ancilla, -ae, *f.*—handmaid.

Andromachē, -ae, *f.*—Andromache, wife of Hector.

angulus, -i, *m.*—corner.

angustus, -a, -um—narrow.

animadverto, 3, -verti, -versum—I notice.

animal, -is, *n.*—animal, living thing.

animus, -i, *m.*—mind.

annus, -i, *m.*—year.

ante, *prep. gov. acc.*—before.

Apollō, inis, *m.*—Apollo, god of the sun.

appāreo, 2, -ui—I appear, become visible.

apporto, 1—I bring, take.

Apūlia, -ae, *f.*—Apulia, district of Italy.

aqua, -ae, *f.*—water.

āra, -ae, *f.*—alter.

arbor, -oris, *f.*—tree.

argentum, -i, *n.*—silver.

Argīvus, -i, *m.*—Argive, native of Argos.

argūtus, -a, -um—shrill, clear.

arma, -ōrum, *n. pl.*—arms.

armātus, -a, -um—armed.

armentum, -i, *n.*—herd.

aro, 1—I plough.

ars, artis, *f.*—art.

artūs, -uum, *m. pl.*—limbs.

Ascanius, -i, *m.*—Ascanius, the son of Aeneas.

ascendo, 3, -cendi, -censum—I climb.

Asia, -ae, *f.*—Asia.

Atrēus, -i, *m.*—Atræus, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Atridae, -ārum, *m. pl.*—sons of Atræus.

audeo, 2, ausus sum—I dare.

audio, 4—I hear.

Aurōra, -ae, *f.*—Aurora, goddess of the dawn.

aurum, -i, *n.*—gold.

aut—or : **aut ... aut**—either ... or.

autem—but.

auxilium, -i, *n.*—help.

avis, -is, *f.*—bird.

avus, -i, *m.*—grandfather.

B

Bacchus, -i, *m.*—Bacchus, the god of the vine.

beātē—happily.

beātus, -a, -um—happy, prosperous.

bellum, -i, *n.*—war.

bene—well.

benignē—kindly.

benignus, -a, -um—kind.

bonus, -a, -um—good.

bōs, bovis, *c.*—ox.

bracchium, -i, *n.*—arm.

Britannia, -ae, *f.*—Britain.

Britannicus, -a, -um—British.

Britannus, -i, *m.*—a Briton.

C

cădo, 3, **cēcidi**, **cāsum**—I fall.
caelum, -i, *n.*—sky.
caerŭleus, -a, -um—blue.
călamitas, -ătis, *f.*—calamity.
campus, -i, *m.*—plain.
candĭdus, -a, -um—white.
căno, 3, **cēcini**, **cantum**—I sing.
canto, 1—I sing.
cantus, -ŭs, *m.*—song.
căpio, **căpĕre**, **cĕpi**, **captum**—I take.
căpillus, -i, *m.*—hair.
Capitŏlium, -i, *n.*—The Capitol, the principal hill in Rome.
captĭvus, -i, *m.*—captive.
căpŭt, **căpĭtis**, *n.*—head.
carmen, -ĭnis, *n.*—song.
Carthăgŏ, -ĭnis, *f.*—Carthage.
cărus, -a, -um—dear.
căsa, -ae, *f.*—cottage.
castra, -ŏrum, *n. pl.*—camp.
causa, -ae, *f.*—cause.
căvus, -a, -um—hollow.
cĕlĕriter—quickly.
cĕlo, 1—I conceal.
cĕna, -ae, *f.*—supper.
Cĕrĕs, **Cĕrĕris**, *f.*—Ceres, goddess of the corn.
cĕtĕri, -ae, -a—the rest.
chŏrus, -i, *m.*—band, group.
cŕbus, -i, *m.*—food.
cĭcăda, -ae, *f.*—grasshopper.

cingo, 3, **cinxi**, **cinctum**—I surround.
circum, *prep. gov. acc.*—round.
cĭtŏ—quickly.
cĭvis, -is, *c.*—citizen.
cĭvĭtas, -ătis, *f.*—state.
clămo, 1—I shout.
clivus, -i, *m.*—hill.
Clytaemnestra, -ae, *f.*—Clytaemnestra, wife of Agamemnon.
colligo, 3, -lĕgi, -lectum—I collect.
collum, i, - *n.*—neck.
columba, -ae, *f.*—dove.
comes, -itis, *c.*—companion.
commoveo, 2, -mŏvi, -mŏtum—I move.
condicio, -ŏnis, *f.*—term, condition.
confero, -ferre, -tuli, -lătum—I bring together.
conservo, 1—I save, protect.
constituo, 3, -uĭ, -ŭtum—I determine.
consul, -ulis, *m.*—Consul, chief magistrate at Rome.
contendo, 3, -tendi, -tentum—I hasten.
contră, *prep. gov. acc.*—against.
convenio, 4, -vĕni, -ventum—I come together.
converto, 3, -verti, -versum—I turn, change.
convoco, 1—I call together.
cŏpia, -ărum, *f. pl.*—forces.

corpus, -oris, *n.*—body.
coruscus, -a, -um—flashing.
cotidiē—every day.
cresco, 3, crēvi, crētum—I grow.
crista, -ae, *f.*—crest.
croceus, -a, -um—yellow.
Croesus, -i, *m.*—Croesus, king of Lydia.
crūdēlis, -e—cruel.
crūdēliter—cruelly.
culpo, 1—I blame.
cum, *prep. gov. abl.*—with.
cūnae, -ārum, *f. pl.*—cradle.
cūr—why.
cūra, -ae, *f.*—care.
cūro, 1—I take care of.
curro, 3, cucurri, cursum—I run.
custōs, -ōdis, *c.*—guard, sentinel.
Cyrus, -i, *m.*—Cyrus, king of Persia.

D

dē, *prep. gov. abl.*—down from, concerning.
dea, -ae, *f.*—goddess.
dēcipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum—I deceive.
dēdico, 1—I dedicate.
dēdo, 3, dēdidi, dēditum—I give up.
dēfendo, 3, -fendi, -fensum—I defend.
dēiicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum—I throw down.
deinceps—in turn.

R.J.

deinde—then, next.
dēlecto, 1—I delight.
Delphi, -ōrum, *m. pl.*—Delphi, a town in Greece where there was a famous shrine of Apollo.
Delphicus, -a, -um—Delphic, belonging to Delphi.
delphin, -inis, *m.*—dolphin.
dēmissus, -a, -um—cast down.
dēpōno, 3, -posui, -positum—I put down.
descendo, 3, -scendi, -scensum—I go down.
dēsidero, 1—I miss, want.
dēsilio, 4, -silui, -sultum—I jump down.
dētrecto, 1—I shirk, refuse.
deus, -i, *m.*—god.
dextra, -ae, *f.*—right hand: **ā dextrā**—on the right.
Diāna, -ae, *f.*—Diana, goddess of hunting and the moon.
dico, 3, dixi, dictum—I say.
dictum, -i, *n.*—a saying.
diēs, -ēi, *m.*—day.
dignus, -a, -um—worthy (*governs an abl.*).
diligenter—carefully.
dirus, -a, -um—dreadful.
discēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum—I go away, I part asunder.
diū—a long time.
dives, -itis—rich.
dīvinus, -a, -um—divine.
dīvitiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*—riches.

G

do, 1, dedi, dātum—I give.
 doceo, 2, docui, doctum—I teach.
 domus, -ūs, *f.*—home, house :
 dōmī—at home.
 dōnum, -i, *n.*—gift.
 dormīto, 1—I sleep.
 dūbium, -i, *n.*—doubt.
 dūco, 3, dūxi, ductum—I lead.
 dulcis, ē—sweet.
 duo, -ae, -o—two.
 duodecim—twelve.

E

ē, ex, *prep. gov. abī*—out of,
 from.
 eccē—behold.
 effundo, 3, -fūdī, -fūsum—I pour
 out.
 ēgō—I.
 ēnīm—for.
 eō—thither.
 ēquēs, -itis, *c.*—horseman, knight.
 ēquus, -i, *m.*—horse.
 erro, 1—I wander.
 error, -ōris, *m.*—wandering.
 ēs—part of “sum.”
 est—part of “sum.”
 ēt—and, also ; et ... et—both
 ... and.
 ētiam—even, also.
 Etrūria, -ae, *f.*—Etruria, a dis-
 trict of Italy.
 Etruscus, -i, *m.*—an Etruscan,
 native of Etruria.

Eurȳdicē, -ēs, *f.*—Eurydice, wife
 of Orpheus.
 ēvōlo, 1—I fly out.
 excēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum—I go
 out.
 excido, 3, -cīdi, -cīsum—I cut
 down, destroy.
 excito, 1—I arouse.
 exclāmo, 1—I exclaim.
 exerceo, 2—I exercise.
 exercitus, -ūs, *m.*—army.
 expello, 3, -pūli, pulsum—I drive
 out.

expleo, 2, -plēvi, -plētum—I fill
 up.
 expōno, 3, -pōsui, -pōsitum—I
 put out.
 externus, -a, -um—outside, ex-
 ternal.
 extrēmus, -a, -um—extreme,
 uttermost.

F

fābūla, -ae, *f.*—story.
 factum, -i, *n.*—deed.
 fallo, 3, fēfelli, falsum—I de-
 ceive, escape the notice of.
 falsus, -a, -um—false.
 fāmīlia, -ae, *f.*—household.
 fātum, -i, *n.*—fate.
 fax, facis, *f.*—torch.
 fēcundus, -a, -um—fruitful.
 fēmina, -ae, *f.*—woman.
 fērē—about, almost.
 fērendus, -a, -um—bearable, to
 be borne.

fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum—I bear, carry, offer.

fĕrōcĭter—fiercely.

fĕrox, fĕrōcis, fierce.

ferrum, -i, n.—iron, sword.

fessus, -a, -um—tired.

fidēs, -eī, f.—faith, promise :
fīdem viōlo—I break my promise.

fidus, -a, -um—faithful.

filia, -ae, f.—daughter.

filiōlus, -i, m.—little son.

filius, -i, m.—son.

finitimus, -a, -um—neighbouring.

firmo, 1—I strengthen.

firmus, -a, -um—firm, strong.

fixus, -a, -um—fixed.

flamma, -ae, f.—flame.

flāvus, -a, -um—yellow, yellow-haired.

fleo, 2, flēvi, flētum—I weep.

flōreo, 2—I flourish, flower.

flōs, flōris, m.—flower.

flūmen, -inis, n.—river.

fluo, 3, fluxi, fluxum—I flow.

fōcus, -i, m.—hearth.

fōlium, -i, n.—leaf.

formōsus, -a, -um—beautiful.

fortassē—perhaps.

fortē—by chance.

fortis, -ē—brave.

fortĭter—bravely.

fōrum, -i, n.—forum, market place.

fossa, -ae, f.—ditch.

frāgor, -ōris, m.—crash.

frāter, -ris, m.—brother.

frigidus, -a, -um—cold.

frūmentum, -i, n.—corn.

frustrā—in vain.

fŭga, -ae, f.—flight.

fŭgio, -ĕrē, fŭgi, fŭgitum—I flee.

fŭgo, 1—I put to flight.

fulgeo, 2, fulsi—I shine.

fulmen, -inis, n.—lightning, thunder bolt.

fundo, 3, fŭdi, fŭsum—I pour.

furtim—secretly, stealthily.

G

galea, -ae, f.—helmet.

gaudeo, 2, gāvĭsus sum—I rejoice.

gaudium, -i, n.—joy.

gelidus, -a, -um—cold.

gemini, -ōrum, m. pl.—twins.

gemitus, -ūs, m.—groan.

gemma, -ae, f.—jewel.

gens, gentis, f.—race.

genu, -ūs, n.—knee.

genus, -eris, n.—sort, kind, race.

gero, 3, gessi, gestum—I carry on : **rem** or **rēs bene gero**—I succeed.

gladius, -i, m.—sword.

Graecia, -ae, f.—Greece.

Graecus, -i, m.—a Greek.

Graecus, -a, -um—Greek.

grātus, -a, -um—pleasant, welcome.

gravis, -e—heavy, grievous.

graviter—heavily, severely.

gremium, -i, *n.*—lap.

grex, **gregis**, *m.*—flock.

gubernō, 1—I govern, steer.

H

hābeo, 2—I have, hold.

hābito, 1—I inhabit, live in.

Hādēs—Hades, the god of the dead. The realm of the dead.

haereo, 2, **haesi**, **haesum**—I stick, cling.

hasta, -ae, *f.*—spear.

Hector, -ōris, *m.*—Hector, the bravest of the Trojans.

Hēlēnē, -ēs, *f.*—Helen of Troy, wife of Menelaus.

herba, -ae, *f.*—grass.

herbōsus, -a, -um—grassy.

Herminius, -i, *m.*—Herminius, a brave Roman.

hiātus, -ūs, *m.*—gap, hole.

hic—here.

hic, **haec**, **hōc**—this.

hiems, -ēmis, *f.*—winter.

hinc—hence, from here.

hīrundo, -īnis, *f.*—swallow.

hōdiē—to-day.

hōmo, -īnis, *c.*—a man, a human being.

hōnor, -ōris, *m.*—honour.

Hōrātius, -i, *m.*—Horatius, a brave Roman.

Hōrātius, -i, *m.*—Horace, a Roman poet.

horreo, 2, -ui—I shudder, bristle.

hospēs, -ītis, *c.*—guest, host.

hospitium, -i, *n.*—hospitality.

hostis, -is, *c.*—enemy.

hūmus, -i, *f.*—ground: **hūmī**—on the ground.

I

iāceo, 2—I lie.

iacio, **iacere**, **iēci**, **iactum**—I throw.

iacto, 1—I throw, toss.

iam—now, already: **nōn iam**—no longer.

ibi—there.

igitur—therefore.

ignāvia, -ae, *f.*—cowardice.

ignāvus, -a, -um—cowardly, base.

ignis, -is, *m.*—fire.

ignōtus, -a, -um—unknown.

illē, -a, -ūd—he, she, it: that.

imber, -ris, *m.*—rain, shower.

immēmor, -ōris—unmindful, forgetful.

immortālis, -ē—immortal.

immōtus, -a, -um—motionless, immovable.

impāvidus, -a, -um—fearless.

impello, 3, -puli, -pulsum—I impel, drive.

impētus, -ūs, *m.*—attack.
impleo, 2, -plēvi, -plētum—I fill.
impōno, 3, -pōsui, -pōsitum—I put in, or on.
īmus, -a, -um—lowest.
in, *prep. gov. acc.*—into, on to.
in, *prep. gov. abl.*—in, on.
incendo, 3, -cendi, -censum—I burn.
incito, 1—I urge on.
incōla, -ae, *c.*—inhabitant.
incōlo, 3, -ui—I inhabit, dwell in.
indiēs—from day to day.
industrius, -a, -um—industrious.
infans, -fantis, *c.*—infant.
Infēri, -ōrum, *m. pl.*—The Lower World.
infero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum—I bring into, inflict on.
infestus, -a, -um—hostile, dangerous.
ingens, -gentis—huge.
iniūria, -ae, *f.*—injury, wrong
innupta, -ae—unwedded.
inquit—said he.
inquiunt—said they.
insūla, -ae, *f.*—island.
inter, *prep. gov. acc.*—between, among.
intēreā—meanwhile.
intra, *prep. gov. acc.*—within.
intro, 1—I enter.
invito, 1—I invite.

Iphigēneia, -ae, *f.*—Iphigeneia, daughter of Agamemnon.
ipse, -a, -um—one's self.
ira, -ae, *f.*—anger.
irātus, -a, -um—angry.
is, *ea*, *id*—he, she, it: that.
itā—so, thus.
Itālia, -ae, *f.*—Italy.
Itālus, -i, *m.*—an Italian.
Itālicus, -a, -um—Italian.
itāquē—and so.
īter, **ītīnēris**, *n.*—journey.
ītērum—again.
iūcundus, -a, -um—pleasant.
Iūlia, -ae, *f.*—Julia, a girl's name.
Iūlius, -i, *m.*—Julius, a Roman.
Iuppiter, **Iōvis**, *m.*—Jupiter, king of the gods.
iūs, **iūris**, *n.*—law, justice.
instus, -a, -um—just, rightful.
iūvencus, -i, *m.*—bullock.
iūvēnis, -is, *c.*—a young man or woman.

L

lābor, -ōris, *m.*—labour.
lac, **lactis**, *n.*—milk.
Lācēdaemōnius, -i, *m.*—a Lacedaemonian, Spartan.
lācerta, -ae, *f.*—lizard.
lācrima, -ae, *f.*—tear.
lācrīmo, 1—I weep.
laetus, -a, -um—happy.
languesco, 3, -ui—I languish, faint.

Lartius, -i, m.—Lartius, a brave Roman.

lātus, -ēris, n.—side.

lātus, -a, -um—wide, broad.

laudo, 1—I praise.

laxo, 1—I relax, loosen.

lectus, -i, m.—bed, couch.

lēgātus, -i, m.—ambassador.

lēgo, 3, lēgi, lectum—I read.

leo, leōnis, m.—lion.

libenter—willingly, gladly.

liber, -ri, m.—book: **Libri Sibyllini**—Sibylline books, books of prophecy possessed by the Romans.

liber, -era, -erum—free.

liberi, -ōrum, m. pl.—children.

libero, 1—I set free.

lilium, -i, n.—lily.

littera, -ae, f.—letter.

lōcus, -i, m.—place, *pl.*—**lōcā.**

longinquus, -a, -um—distant.

longus, -a, -um—long.

lūcidus, -a, -um—shining.

lūdo, 3, lūsi, lūsum—I play.

lūdus, -i, m.—play, school.

lūna, -ae, f.—moon.

lupa, -ae, f.—she-wolf.

lūpus, -i, m.—wolf.

lux, lūcis, f.—light.

Lŷdia, -ae, f.—Lydia, a district of Asia Minor.

lŷra, -ae, f.—lyre.

M

macto, 1—I offer up, slay.

maestus, -a, -um—sad.

māgis—more.

māgister, -ri, m.—teacher, master.

magnus, -a, -um—great.

mālus, -a, -um—bad.

mānē—in the morning.

māneo, 2, mansi, mansum—I remain.

Mānēs, -ium, m. pl.—departed spirits, gods of the dead.

mānus, -ūs, f.—hand.

māre, -is, n.—sea.

mārītīmus, -a, -um—belonging to the sea.

mārītus, -i, m.—husband.

Mars, Martis, m.—Mars, god of war.

Martius, -a, -um—belonging to Mars: **Campus Martius**—a strip of land near the Tiber, where the Romans met.

māter, -ris, f.—mother.

mātrīmōnium, -i, n.—marriage.

mātrōna, -ae, f.—matron.

maximē—most, very much.

maximus, -a, -um—greatest, very great.

Mēdi, -ōrum, m. pl.—Medes.

Mēdia, -ae, f.—Media, a country to the South of the Caspian Sea.

mēdius, -a, -um—middle.

mēmōr, -ōris—mindful.

mēmōria, -ae, f.—memory.

Mēnēlāus, -i, m.—Menelaus, king of Sparta.

mensa, -ae, f.—table.

Mercūrius, -i, m.—Mercury, messenger of the gods.

Metanira, -ae, f.—Metanira, mother of Triptomenus.

Mettius Curtius, -i, m.—Mettius Curtius, a Roman knight.

mēus, -a, -um—my: **meum est**—it is mine (*followed by an infinitive*).

mīlēs, -ītis, c.—soldier.

mille, pl., mīlia—a thousand.

Minerva, -ae, f.—Minerva, goddess of war and handicraft.

mīrus, -a, -um—wonderful.

miser, era, -erum—unhappy.

mīserīcordia, -ae, f.—pity.

mitto, 3, mīsi, missum—I send.

mōdō—only.

mōdus, -i, m.—manner, method: **mōdō**—after the manner of.

moenia, -ium, n. pl.—town walls.

mons, montis, m.—mountain.

monstro, 1—I shew.

monstrum, -i, n.—monster, portent.

mōnūmentum, -i, n.—monument.

morbus, -i, m.—disease.

mors, mortis, f.—death.

mox—soon.

mulceo, 2, mulsi, mulsum—I soothe.

mūlier, -ēris, f.—woman.

multus, -a, -um—much, many.

mūrus, -i, m.—wall.

Mūsae, -ārum, f. pl.—Muses, nine goddesses.

N

nam—for.

narro, 1—I narrate, tell.

nāto, 1—I swim.

nauta, -ae, m.—sailor.

nāvicūla, -ae, f.—boat.

nāvigo, 1—I sail.

nāvis, -is, f.—ship.

nē—*a particle shewing that the sentence is a question.*

nēc, nēquē—and not, nor.

nēco, 1—I kill.

nēmō, -īnis, c.—no one.

Neptūnus, -i, m.—Neptune, god of the sea.

nīdus, -i, m.—nest.

nīhīl—nothing.

nīhilōmagis—none the more.

nīsi—unless, except.

nītīdus, -a, -um—shining.

nix, nīvis, f.—snow.

nōbīlis, -e—noble, famous.

nōmen, -inis, n.—name.

nōn—not.

nōndum—not yet.

nōnnē—*An adverb shewing that the question expects the answer "yes."*

nōs—we.

noster, -ra, -rum—our.

nōtus, -a, -um—well known, famous.

novem—nine.

nox, noctis, f.—night.

nullus, -a, -um—no.

nūmen, -inis, n.—a divine power.

Numitor, ōris, m.—Numitor, a king of Alba Longa.

nunc—now.

nunquam—never.

nuntio, l—I announce.

nuntius, -i, m.—messenger.

nuptiae, -ārum, f. pl.—marriage.

nusquam—nowhere.

O

obscurus, -a, -um—dark, dim.

oculus, -i, m.—eye.

odium, -i, n.—hatred.

ōlim—one day, once upon a time.

oliva, -ae, f.—olive.

omnis, -e—all, every.

onus, -eris, n.—burden.

oppidānus, -i, m.—a townsman.

oppidum, -i, n.—town.

oppugno, l—I attack.

optimus, -a, -um—very good, best.

ōra, -ae, f.—shore: **ōra maritima**—**-ae, f.**—sea shore.

ōrāculum, -i, n.—oracle.

orbis, -is, m.—circle: **orbis terrārum**—the whole world.

origo, -inis, f.—origin.

ornātus, -a, -um—adorned, equipped.

orno, l—I adorn, equip.

ōro, l—I beg, ask for.

Orphēus, -i, m. voc. Orphēu—Orpheus, a Thracian minstrel.

osculum, -i, n.—kiss.

P

paene—almost.

palla, -ae, f.—cloak.

pampinus, -i, m.—a vine leaf or tendril.

parātus, -a, -um—ready.

parens, -entis, c.—parent.

Paris, -idis, m.—Paris, a prince of Troy.

paro, l—I prepare.

pars, partis, f.—part.

parvulus, -a, -um—little.

parvus, -a, -um—small, little.

passim—everywhere.

passus, -a, -um—spread out, dishevelled.

pastor, -ōris, m.—shepherd.

pater, -ris, m.—father.

patria, -ae, f.—fatherland, country.

patruus, -i, m.—uncle.

pauci, -ae, -a—few.
pax, pācis, *f.*—peace.
pectus, -oris, *n.*—breast.
pecūnia, -ae, *f.*—money.
pedes, -itis, *c.*—foot soldier.
pendeo, 2, **pependi**, **pensum**—I hang.
per, *prep. gov. acc.*—through, among.
perfidia, -ae, *f.*—treachery.
perfidus, -a, -um—treacherous.
periculum, -i, *n.*—danger.
Persae, -ārum, *m. pl.*—Persians.
Persephonē, -ēs, *f.*—Persephone, daughter of Ceres.
Persia, -ae, *f.*—Persia.
perterreo, 2—I frighten.
perterritus, -a, -um—frightened.
perturbo, 1—I confuse.
pēs, **pedis**, *m.*—foot.
peto, 3, -īvi, -itum—I seek.
pictus, -a, -um—painted, embroidered.
piger, -ra, -rum—lazy.
pirāta, -ae, *m.*—pirate.
placidus, -a, -um—calm.
plāco, 1—I appease.
plaustrum, -i, *n.*—waggon.
plēnus, -a, -um—full.
plūrimus, -a, -um—very many, most.
Plūto, -ōnis, *m.*—Pluto, king of the Underworld.

poena, -ae, *f.*—penalty, punishment: **poenas do**—I pay the penalty.
Poenus, -i, *m.*—a Carthaginian.
poēta, -ae, *m.*—poet.
pōmum, -i, *n.*—fruit, apple.
pōno, 3, **posui**, **positum**—I put, place.
pons, **pontis**, *m.*—bridge.
pontus, -i, *m.*—sea.
populus, -i, *m.*—people, nation.
porrigo, 3, **porrexi**, **porrectum**—I stretch out.
Porsenna, -ae, *m.*—Porsenna, king of Clusium in Etruria.
porta, -ae, *f.*—door, gate.
porto, 1—I carry.
portus, -ūs, *m.*—harbour.
post, *prep. gov. acc.*—after.
postea—afterwards.
potius—rather.
praebeo, 2—I shew, furnish, offer.
praeclārus, -a, -um—splendid, famous.
praedīco, 3, -dīxi, -dictum—I foretell.
praeda, -ae, *f.*—plunder.
prandium, -i, *n.*—lunch, dinner.
prātum, -i, *n.*—meadow.
prehendo, 3, -hendi, -hensum—I seize.
pretiōsus, -a, -um—precious.
Priamus, -i, *m.*—Priam, king of Troy.

primō—at first.

primum—first.

primus, -a, -um—first.

in primis—especially.

prin eps, -cipis, c.—chief, prince.

prō, prep. gov. abl.—for, on behalf of.

prōcēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum—I advance, go forward.

prōcūl—far.

proelium, -i, n.—battle.

prōfundus, -a, -um—deep.

prōpē, prep. gov. acc.—near.

prōpēro, 1—I hasten.

propter, prep. gov. acc.—on account of.

prōra, -ae, f.—prow.

prosterno, 3, -strāvi, -strātum—I prostrate, overthrow.

puella, -ae, f.—girl.

puēr, -i, m.—boy.

pugna, -ae, f.—battle.

pugno, 1—I fight.

pulcher, -ra, -rum—beautiful.

Pūnicus, -a, -um—Punic, Phoenician, relating to the Carthaginians.

purpūreus, -a, -um—purple.

pūto, 1—I think.

Q

quaero, 3, -sivi, -situm—I seek, look for.

quam—than, how.

-quē—and.

quī, quae, quōd—who, which.

quīā—because.

quiēs, quiētis, f.—rest, quiet.

Quirinus, -i, m.—Quirinus, the name of Romulus after he was deified.

Quīrites, -ium, m. pl.—Quirites, a name of the Roman People.

quīs, quis, quīd—who? what?

quōd—because.

quondam—once upon a time.

quoque—also.

R

rāmus, -i, m.—branch.

rapto, 1—I snatch, seize.

recito, 1—I read aloud, recite.

recreo, 1—I refresh.

rectus, -a, -um—straight, right.

recūso, 1—I refuse.

redūco, 3, -duxi, -ductum—I lead back, bring back.

rēgia, -ae, f.—palace.

rēgīna, -ae, f.—queen.

regio, -ōnis, f.—region, district.

regno, 1—I reign.

regnum, -i, n.—kingdom.

rego, 3, rexi, rectum—I rule.

Rēgulus, -i, m.—Regulus, a Roman general.

relinquo, 3, -liqui, -lictum—I leave.

reliquus, -a, -um—remaining.

remitto, 3, -mīsi, -misum—I send back.

Remus, -i, *m.*—Remus, the brother of Romulus.

reporto, 1—I carry back, carry off.

rēs, rei, *f.*—thing, affair.

respondeo, 2, -di, -sum—I reply.

responsum, -i, *n.*—answer.

retineo, 2, -tinui, -tentum—I hold back, restrain.

retrō—back, backward.

revertō, 3, -verti, -versum—I turn back. *In perfect*—return.

rex, rēgis, *m.*—king.

Rhēa Silvia, -ae, *f.*—Rhea Silvia, the mother of Romulus and Remus.

rideo, 2, **rīsi**, **risum**—I smile, laugh.

rīpa, -ae, *f.*—bank.

rogo, 1—I ask.

rogus, -i, *m.*—funeral-pile.

Rōma, -ae, *f.*—Rome.

Rōmānus, -i, *m.*—a Roman.

Rōmānus, -a, -um—Roman.

Rōmulus, -i, *m.*—Romulus, the founder of Rome.

rosa, -ae, *f.*—rose.

rotundus, -a, -um—round.

ruber, -ra, -rum—red.

ruīna, -ae, *f.*—ruin.

ruo, 3, **ruī**, **rutum**—I rush.

rursus—again.

rūs, rūris, *n.*—country.

rusticus, -a, -um—rustic, belonging to the country.

S

Sābinus, -i, *m.*—a Sabine. The Sabines were neighbours of the Romans.

Sābinus, -a, -um—Sabine.

sācer, -ra, -rum—sacred.

sācerdōs, -ōtis, *c.*—priest, priest-ess.

saepē—often.

saevus, -a, -um—savage, cruel.

salto, 1—I dance.

sālūs, -ūtis, *f.*—safety, welfare.

sālūto, 1—I greet.

sanguis, -inis, *m.*—blood.

sāpiens, -entis—wise.

sātis—enough.

saxum, -i, *n.*—rock, stone.

scēlērātus, -a, -um—wicked.

scio, 4—I know.

scribo, 3, **scripsi**, **scriptum**—I write.

scūtum, -i, *n.*—shield.

sē—himself, etc. *Reflexive pronoun.*

sēcundus, -a, -um—favourable.

sēd—but.

sēdēcim—sixteen.

sēdeo, 2, **sēdi**, **sessum**—I sit.

semper—always.

Sēnātus, -ūs, *m.*—Senate, a governing body.

- sēnex, sēnis, c.**—an old person.
sentio, 4, sensi, sensum—I feel, realise.
sērēnus, -a, -um—calm.
sērō—late.
servitus, -ūtis, f.—slavery.
servo, 1—I save, keep.
servus, -i, m.—slave.
sex—six.
Sextus, -i, m.—Sextus, a Roman name.
sī—if.
Sicīlia, -ae, f.—Sicily.
sicut—just as.
silva, -ae, f.—wood, forest.
simul—at the same time: **simul ac**—as soon as.
sinē, prep. gov. abl.—without.
sinistra, -ae, f.—left hand: **ā sinistrā**—on the left.
sinus, -ūs, m.—the fold of a dress, the bosom.
sollicitus, -a, -um—anxious.
Sōlōn, -ōnis, m.—Solon, an Athenian.
sōlus, -a, -um—alone, only.
sōlum—only.
somnus, -i, m.—sleep.
sōnitus, -ūs, m.—sound.
sōror, -ōris, f.—sister.
Sparta, -ae, f.—Sparta, a town in Greece.
specto, 1—I look at, watch.
spēs, speī, f.—hope.
- splendidus, -a, -um**—splendid.
spūmōsus, -a, -um—foamy.
stātīm—at once
statua, -ae, f.—statue.
stella, -ae, f.—star.
sto, 1, stēti, stātum—I stand.
stultitia, -ae, f.—folly.
stultus, -a, -um—foolish.
stupeo, 2, -ui—I am amazed.
suāvis, -ē—sweet.
suāviter—sweetly.
sūbitō—suddenly.
summus, -a, -um—highest, very great.
sunt—*part of "sum."*
sūperbia, -ae, f.—pride.
sūperbus, -a, -um—proud.
Sūpēri, -ōrum, m. pl.—the people above, *i.e.* the living, or the gods.
sūpēro, 1—I overcome.
sustineo, 2, -tinui, -tentum—I hold up, sustain.
sūus, -a, -um—his, etc. *Reflexive adjective.*
- T
- tabula, -ae, f.**—tablet.
tam—so.
tamen—however.
tandem—at last.
Tarquinius, -i, m.—Tarquin. the last king of Rome.
tego, 3, texi, tectum—I cover.

templum, -i, n.—temple.
tempus, -oris, n.—time.
tenebrae, -ārum, f. pl.—darkness.
tenebrōsus, -a, -um—dark.
teneo, 2, tenui, tentum—I hold.
tenuis, -e—thin.
terra, -ae, f.—earth, land.
terribilis, e—terrible.
terror, -ōris, m.—terror.
Thrācia, -ae, f.—Thrace, a country to the North of Greece.
Thrācius, -a, -um—Thracian.
Tiberīnus, -i, m.—the god of the River Tiber.
Tiberis, -is, m.—the Tiber.
tigris, -is, c.—tiger.
timeo, 2, -ui—I fear.
timidus, -a, -um—timid, cowardly.
timor, -ōris, m.—fear.
Titlōnus, -i, m.—Tithonus, husband of the dawn goddess.
toga, -ae, f.—toga, the dress of the Roman men.
tot—so many.
tōtus, -a, -um—whole.
trabs, trabis, f.—beam.
trādo, 3, -idi, -itum—I hand over.
traho, 3, traxi, tractum—I draw, drag.
trans, prep. gov. acc.—across.
tremor, -ōris, m.—trembling, tremor.

trēs—three.
Triptolemus, -i, m.—Triptolemus, the inventor of agriculture.
tristis, ĕ—sad.
Trōia, -ae, f.—Troy, a town at the entrance to the Dardanelles.
Trōiānus, -i, m.—a Trojan.
Trōiānus, -a, -um—Trojan.
tū—thou, you (*singular*).
tum—then.
tunica, -ae, f.—tunic.
tūtus, -a, -um—safe.
tūus, -a, -um—thy, your (*singular*).

U

ūbi—where, when.
ultimus, -a, -um—last.
umbra, -ae, f.—shade, shadow.
unda, -ae, f.—wave.
undē—whence.
undique—on every side, from all sides.
unquam—ever.
ūnus, -a, -um—one.
urbs, urbis, f.—city.
ursus, -i, m.—bear.
ūsus, -ūs, m.—use, practice.
ūva, -ae, f.—grape.
uxor, -ōris, f.—wife.

V

Vālē, pl., Vālētē—goodbye.
vāleo, 2, -ui—I am well

vālidus, -a, -um—strong.
vallis, -is, f.—valley.
vallum, -i, n.—rampart.
vārius, -a, -um—various, manifold.
vasto, 1—I devastate, destroy.
vēhēmenter—exceedingly, very much.
vēlum, -i, n.—sail.
vēnia, -ae, f.—favour, pardon.
vēnio, 4, vēni, ventum—I come.
vēnit—comes.
vēnit—came.
ventus, -i, m.—wind.
vēr, vēris, n.—spring.
verbum, -i, n.—word.
vērō—indeed.
vesper, -ēris, m.—evening.
Vesta, -ae, f.—Vesta, goddess of the hearth.
vestālis, ē—Vestal, belonging to Vesta.
vester, -ra, -rum—your (*plural*).
vestimentum, -i, n.—dress, garment.
vexo, 1—I trouble, harass.
via, -ae, f.—road, way, journey.
viātor, -ōris, m.—traveller.
victimā, -ae, f.—victim.
victor, -ōris, m.—victor.

victor, -ōris—victorious.
vīcus, -i, m.—village.
video, 2, vidi, visum—I see.
vigil, -ilis, m.—sentinel.
vinco, 3, vīci, victum—I conquer.
vinculum, -i, n.—chain, fetter.
vīnea, -ae, f.—vineyard.
vīnum, -i, n.—wine.
viōlo, 1—I violate.
vīr, -i, m.—man, hero, husband.
virgo, -īnis, f.—virgin.
vīridis, ē—green.
virtus, -ūtis, f.—virtue, courage.
vis, pl., vīres, f.—force, strength:
 summis viribus—with all one's
 might.
vīta, -ae, f.—life.
vītis, -is, f.—vine.
vīto, 1—I avoid.
vīvo, 3, vixi, victum—I live.
vīvus, -a, -um—alive, living.
vix—scarcely.
vōco, 1—I call.
vōlo, 1—I fly.
vōs—you (*pl.*).
vox, vōcis, f.—voice.
vulnēro, 1—I wound.
vulnus, -ēris, n.—wound.
vultus, -ūs, m.—face, expression.

T2-BBZ-270

